THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

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FIRST EDITION

For later telegraphic and local news see Second Edition.

ATHLETIC MEET

At the Fair Grounds of Famous Champions.

WEFERS AND KILPATRICK IN SEVERAL RACES.

The Burkes' Field Day a Success.

Had the big rain storm which flooded the city Friday night, ceased at about four or five o'clock, Saturday morning, the newly organized Burkes' Amateur Athletic club would have had 6000 people at its first out-door meeting on the Fair grounds. The Burkes' advertised well and had many "fancy" athletes present, and yet the attendance was not over 3,000. Many expected that the track would be heavy, and at its best that track is slow, and for that reason did not attend; but every lover of athletics who did attend received his money's worth, for without any exaggeration there was wonderful running at the meet.

Wefers, Burke, Kilpatrick, Murphy the trainer, and all the principal stars in the amateur athletic firmament were present, and it was a great event from every standpoint, except financially.

The fun started at 3 p. m., with the 100 yards' novice. Many of the local cranks were expecting Denny Murphy of the Emerald base ball team in this race, but he failed to show up.

The novice 100 yards dash was won by M. J. Gagne of Franklin Falls, N. H., who won the first trial heat in eleven seconds, and the final from H. S. Whitney of Manhattan Gym. Time 11 1-5.

Then came the 100 handicap in which everyone was interested, because Wefers started in it.

The summaries:

100 yards novice—First heat, won by M J Gagne, Franklin, N H; William Milligan, second. Time, 11 seconds. Second heat, won by E Rogers, Lowell; J G Ryan second. Time 11 2-5 seconds. Third heat won by H S Whitney, Manhattan Gym; J J Flannery, second. Time 11 1-5 seconds. Fourth heat, won by E L Glick, N E B U; F H Widdop, second. Time 11 1-5 seconds. Fifth heat, won by W F Kelliher, Lowell; F G Bramer, P A A; second. Time, 11 3-5 seconds. Final heat, won by M. J. Gagne; H S Whitney second. Time, 11 1-5 seconds.

100-yard dash, handicap—First heat, won by B J Wefers (scratch); P C Stingle, S A C, (7 1-2 yards), second. Time, 10 seconds. Second heat, won by H C Kennington, D H S, (9 yards), J M Gallagher, (8 yards), second. Time, 10 seconds. Third heat, won by J E Sullivan, F A C, (9 1-2 yards), L M Nathan, F A C, (7 1-2 yards), second. Time, 10 seconds. Fourth heat, won by W B Boyce, Brookline H S, (8 1-2 yards); F H Widdop, (9 yards), second. Time, 10 seconds. Fifth heat, won by Tom Burke, B A A, (3 yards); G W Emery, Pen A A, (10 yards), second. Time, 10 1-5 seconds. Final heat, won by Kennington, (9 yards); B J Wefers, (scratch), second. Time, 9 3-5 seconds.

880-yard run, scratch—Won by Charles H Kilpatrick, New York A C; A M Remington, New York A C, second. Time, 2 minutes 4 seconds.

Special race, 350-yard run—Won by F B Looney, Lowell; George Holm, Charlestown Y M C A, second. Time, 45 3-5 seconds.

440-yard run, novice—Won by W Milligan, Andover; F H Widdop, Lawrence, second. Time, 57 2-5 seconds.

Two mile run—Won by A L Wright, Waltham; A D McDonald, C C A A, second. Time, 9 minutes 49 seconds.

Running high jump, handicap—Won by W B Boyce, Brookline H S (5 inches). 5 feet 7 inches; F B Looney, Lowell (6 inches), second 5 feet 5 inches.

440-yard run, handicap—Won by H C Kennington, Dedham High school (33 yards); S M Nathan, Fitchburg A C (25 yards), second. Time, 49 3-5 seconds.

One-mile run, handicap—Won by Charles Kilpatrick (scratch); D C Hall, South Boston, second. Time, 4 minutes 39 1-5 seconds.

One-mile relay team race—Won by Mizpah A C of Worcester, in 3 minutes 36 3-5 seconds.

The officials were: Referee Fisher H Pearson, Lowell C and A A. Judges at finish, W H Plummer, Worcester C C A A, William H Cox, Burkes' A A C, James Flood, Lowell Y M C I. Field judges, Gardner W Pearson, Lowell C and A A, Willis P Burbank, Lowell, John P. Farley, Burke's A A C. Inspectors, James A Wefers, Georgetown U A A, Amateur, J Leonard, Harvard M S, Richard F Welch, Burkes' A A C, Edward Henley, Burkes' A A C. Clerk of course, John B Moran, Boston; assistant, Wm J Dunn, M T I; starter, Mike Murphy, N Y A C, and Yale A A; timers, John Graham, B A A, John F Mokely, Peninsula A A, John Boulier, Charlesbank A A; scorer, Dr. Wm J Leonard, Burkes' A A C; marshal, John Ewing, Burkes' A A C; assistant, John F Morrissey, Y M C L, Lawrence; announcer, B Bradley Osthaus, Suffolk A C; games committee, Burkes' A A C, Thomas Keegan, John Coughlin, P H Guthrie, James M Graham and John Winne.

Wefers ran the first trial in 10 seconds whith Phil Stingle a close second. In the final he met a corker in young H. C. Kennington of the Dedham High school who with a 9 yards cap beat the champion by about a yard in 9.35. Had Wefers time been taken it would have been under 10 seconds which is simply wonderful on that track.

Kennington not only beat Wefers but in the 440 with 33 yards on Tom Burke, the Athenian champion, he finished first but run himself out to do it.

In the two mile run only three started one of them being Wright of Waltham, the champion of New England, who went pretty fast in 9.49.

Seven started in the mile including Killpatrick, the champion of the world who doubled the honors with Wefers as a favorite. Killpatrick's style got the crowd immediately and when he won the race easily they were delighted.

The feature of the afternoon's performance was the attempt by Wefers to lower his world's record of 31 1-5 seconds. He was paced by Jere Delaney of Worcester and Frank Looney of Lowell. He ran like the wind and overtook Delaney at the 100 yards. Looney had 40 yards and Wefers nearly caught him at the tape. When the time was announced at 31 2-5, the crowd cheered long and loud, for it was a grand exhibition, considering the fact that the track was a circular one and heavy besides.

The high jump was a very pleasing event for in it a Lowell man, Frank Looney, with a 6 inch handicap, got second prize. W. B. Boyce of the Newton High school and a strapping young fellow surprised every one. He had 5 inches on the scratch man, Phil Stingle, and got first prize at 5 feet 7 inches. Stringle failing to clear 6 feet. A funny feature of this event was the appearance of Champeaux of this city, a young man of athletic tendencies, who said that he could make them all hustle at his style of high jumping. His style consisted of a somersault over the tape a la Barnum & Bailey. It was a pretty way but not a jump and Mr. Champeaux tired early as he could not jump according to rules.

Frank Looney of this city won a special 350 yards scratch race against a Charlestown man named Holm.

The final event was the relay race between the Mizpahs of Worcester and the Suffolks, which the Mizpahs won, the mile being run in 3.36 2-5.

The prizes were gold watches and clocks.

AS TO THE "SLIVER."

What He Says of His Candidacy for Congress.

Speaking of Jeremiah O'Sullivan at the Lowell ratification meeting, our esteemed namesake the Lawrence Sun says that, "The Sliver sat in the body of the hall as a spectator," but he accompanied the speakers to the hall and sat on the platform. Mr. Sullivan is quoted as saying: That he would hire Huntington hall convene a meeting and speak in his own behalf.

[illegible] at is right. The meeting on Friday [illegible] was one in the interests of Bryan and Sewall.

DRANK AMMONIA

And Found His Mistake too Late—He Will Recover.

Jeremiah Murray, a city employe, residing on Lagrange street, by mistake drank from a bottle of ammonia at 10.30 last night and suffered excruciating agony. Dr. Rieker was called to attend him and says he will recover.

Right Hand Cut Up.

James Chamberlain, residing at 66 D street, and employed in the Howe Lumber company's mill got his right hand caught in a saw there this morning and the middle finger was so badly lacerated that it will have to be amputated.

LOST—A pocketbook between the waiting room and Northern depot. The person finding it please return to Sun Office and receive liberal reward.

TO THE YOUNG FACE

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.

FOR SALE

Cottage house and about 6000 feet of land at 26 Butterfield Street. House contains 9 rooms, steam heat, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar and there is plenty of room in rear of house to build another house or stable. Good neighborhood. Inquire on premises between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR FLOWERS

GO TO

PATTEN & CO., FLORISTS

293 Central Street.

The Consumers' Brewing Co.'s

EXPORT BEER

Bottled and Steamed at the Brewery, is the

Best Spring Tonic

Just Out. For Sale by All Local Dealers.

2 O'CLOCK

WILL HE ACCEPT?

On the Populist Ticket With Watson,

OPINIONS OF SOME LEADERS ON THE OUTCOME

Of the Populist Convention and Nomination.

St. Louis, July 27.—William J. Bryan of Nebraska, who was nominated by the Democratic national convention at Chicago a fortnight ago, was, on Saturday, made the standard bearer of the Populist party by a vote of 1042 to 321. The Democratic candidate was nominated in the face of his own protest, in the shape of a telegram directing the withdrawal of his name, sent to Senator Jones; sent after Sewall, his running mate, had been ditched for the vice presidential nomination, and Thomas E. Watson of Georgia had been named for second place on the ticket. It was also made in the teeth of an opposition so bitter that after the convention adjourned some radicals held "rump" conventions.

As to the future, all is problematical. None of the wiseacres pretend to predict with certainty what the result will be. Whether a fusion can be arranged, or upon what basis, is of course speculated upon. Whether Bryan will decline the nomination is canvassed. The shrewdest of the political observers, and those who are most anxious for a union of the silver forces, can see this result only in the withdrawal of one of the vice presidential candidates. There has been, for some days, talk of Sewall's voluntary withdrawal, but after the stand Mr. Bryan and Senator Jones have taken this is not considered probable. It is strongly intimated that Watson may be induced to withdraw in the interest of such a union. It should be said, however, that this is intimated by those who wish it most. By conferring upon the national Populist committee plenary powers, those who are so earnestly striving for actual consolidation of the strength of the silver forces created the machinery by which any sort of terms can be arranged. But what will happen, the future alone can discuss.

What Populist Leaders Think.

Governor Stone, member of the Democratic national committee for Missouri, and the man who brought Bryan's second telegram to the Populist convention, says: "The result of the Populist convention ensures the election of William J. Bryan for president. It is certainly remarkable that a man should be nominated by three conventions, and the man who gets three nominations ought to be able to secure one election. It is plainly evident that there is a great popular uprising of the people in favor of Mr. Bryan. I would have preferred that the Populist convention should have endorsed or nominated the whole Democratic ticket, as it would have greatly simplified matters in the coming campaign. I have no intention of abandoning any part of the Democratic ticket or the Democratic platform. I have no doubt that before the campaign is far advanced there will be an adjustment of the intersts of the parties representing the people, which will make defeat impossible."

At the conclusion of a statement written for the press, Ignatius Donnelly said: "If the Democrats do not withdraw Mr. Sewall, there will be no election of vice president at the ballot box, and the matter will go into the United States senate, where the Populists hold the balance of power, and will compel the election of Mr. Watson."

General J. B. Weaver, in a signed statement, said: "We are living in the midst of political miracles. Who could have anticipated such a prodigious change in the sentiments of the people as has taken place since the action of the Chicago convention. It is unprecedented. The century is destined to close with a tremendous triumph of the people over the plutocracy of the world."

Permanent Chairman Allen, in a signed statement, said: "There is not the least doubt of the election of William J. Bryan as president. His nomination in the face of a published declination of the nomination, receiving more than 1000 votes of the people's chosen representatives, shows the force of the great reform movement that is sweeping over the country. Mr. Bryan is a gentleman, a man of the people, and will not spurn or scorn the nomination which was such a compliment to him. The people of the United States have taken charge of the politics of the nation, and no man can stand in the way. The inevitable tide of progress will sweep all opposition. The people seize the means to accomplish their ends. Mr. Bryan has been seized by the people of the country, who are pressing forward the greatest cause of a quarter of a century. There will be no bolt from the convention. There are malcontents in every party, and men in every convention who are dissatisfied. The nomination of Mr. Bryan was the will of the people."

Senator Marion Butler, temporary chairman, said: "The result of the convention is what the North Carolina delegation has contended for from the first. That is, the nomination of Bryan, with a southern Populist for vice president. The People's party has been built up by appealing to the best elements of the two old parties to put principle and patriotism above party. In this convention just held, the People's party has practiced what it preached. It has endorsed and approved the action of the Chicago convention as far as it was right, and has condemned it where it was wrong. The nomination of Mr. Bryan was satisfactory to every Populist in America. He stands for the principles that the party was organized on, and has contended for against the two old parties. We have put up a platform and nominated a vice president in harmony with our principles, because we could not endorse Mr. Sewall or accept the Democratic platform as it stood."

"Cyclone" Davis, in a signed statement, said: "There were two People's plans of union started in with here at the beginning. Mr. Taubeneck, the national chairman, and I were considered the founders of the plan which contemplated a straight ticket on a straight Populist platform, and then provided for a union of the electors. The other was considered the plan of Mr. Rankin of Indiana, the treasurer of our committee, and Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina. It contemplated the nomination of Bryan for president and a straight Populist for vice president. This would throw the responsibility on the Democrats either to withdraw Sewall or to be responsible for the division of the electors through the country. We left our opportunity in the defeat of our candidate for chairman. The plan was to nominate Burkett of Mississippi or Donnelly of Minnesota for temporary chairman, but at a caucus one evening, without my presence and without Donnelly or Burkett being present, nominated Champion of Maine for president. Having no personal following, he could not nearly poll the "Middle of the Road" vote, as against Senator Allen. The election of Allen as permanent chairman demoralized our forces, and gave considerable accretion to the opposition. Our flank movement was then to accept Allen, to make our fight for the nomination of a vice president and adopt the Butler and Rankin plan. We reversed the rule reported by the committee on rules, and adopted the plan of nominating the vice president first. We did so with the result as now made, that is: Bryan for president and Watson for vice president. If Sewall is withdrawn and the campaign is entered with Bryan and Watson as representatives of the issues, I believe there will be a wave of enthusiasm within a few weeks, and the south and west will be completely united and the wave will then move east, and by election day will round up on the Alleghanies and eastern seaboard with something like 6,000,000 votes."

That Mysterious Telegram.

Chicago, July 27.—Among those who returned from St. Louis here, was a gentleman who saw and read the suppressed dispatch from Mr. Bryan to Senator Jones, chairman of the national Democratic committee. He possessed a fairly good memory, and gives the following as the substance of the document about which there was so much talk and excitement during the last day of the Populist convention. What is subjoined may be relied upon as being substantially correct:

"Considering all the circumstances and conditions, wired Mr. Bryan, I have concluded that the Populist convention should not consider my name for the presidency, but if it determines to nominate me, notwithstanding this declaration, that there may be no misunderstanding, I desire, in advance, to say that I shall not during the campaign discuss any other issues than those outlined in the Chicago platform. I desire above everything else to be instrumental in having enacted into the laws of the United States the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the consent of any other country.

The Republican platform adopted at St. Louis asserts that the bimetallic system should be restored, but that the American people are helpless to bring about bimetallism for themselves until foreign nations are willing to assist. The American people cannot afford to surrender the right to legislate for themselves on all questions, and so long as the right is disputed, it surpasses all others in importance.

The Populist platform presents several new issues, to discuss which during this campaign will, in my judgment, endanger the success of our cause. I am not willing to be a party to anything which will divert attention from the money question. Nor am I willing to be placed in the attitude of securing help from other political organizations by sacrificing my associate upon the ticket. He is squarely upon the Chicago platform, as I am myself, and he defended the cause of bimetallism against much greater opposition than have the men of the west and south. I desire to be left free to support Sewall during the campaign.

"It is due to myself and the Populist convention that there should be the most outspoken frankness between us."

"To this dispatch," said the gentleman, "there was attached a postscript, asking that the statement be read to the convention before the balloting was commenced. The dispatch was not read, because of the objections of Senator Allen, chairman of the convention.

What the Thunderer Thinks of It.

London, July 27.—The Times has an editorial this morning commenting upon the nomination by the Populists of William J. Bryan, which says: We do not venture to prophesy, but it is clear that Mr. Bryan's chances are very far from desperate, even if, as his enemies say, he is all mouth, and will eventually be found out. It does not follow that he will be found out before November.

Nothing to Give Out.

Lincoln, Neb., July 27.—Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, arrived from St. Louis yesterday. From 5 o'clock until 9 p. m., the chairman and Mr. Bryan were closeted in the latter's parlor. When they emerged, Mr. Bryan assured the press representatives, in waiting, that there was nothing to give out. "We have been discussing plans, but we have decided upon nothing that can be given to the public."

Will Fight It Out.

Bath, Me., July 27.—Regarding the Populist convention and the nomination of Mr. Watson, Mr. Sewall says he is the nominee of the Democratic party, and the action of the Populists will make no change in his plans.

Ready to Pay Sugar Bounties.

Washington, July 27.—The secretary of the treasury has finally passed upon the last of the cases under the sugar bounty refund act, involving the construction of that act, and there is now no obstacle to the settlement of the remainder of these claims on the basis of ½ cents on the dollar, which is as much as the 35,000,000 appropriation will prorate among the claimants.

Bullets Flew Thick and Fast.

Birmingham, Ala., July 27.—Near Letohatchie, at a negro church picnic, a quarrel arose between Dave Gunter and Burnett B Means, over whose turn it was to ride on a "flying Johnnie," when both men pulled pistols and engaged in an impromptu duel. Friends of the combatants at once took sides, and a pitched battle followed. When the smoke cleared away, it was found that Gunter, Means and another negro, named Gilmore, were dead, and six others injured.

THE GRAND JURY

Opens the Investigation of the Horse Deal at the Court House.

The Middlesex county grand jury came together at the court house on Gorham street this morning for an extraordinary purpose.

It was that of hearing charges against councilmen of this city or in other words it was the "horse deal" over again; but before a tribunal of justice.

The proceedings are similar to those in any criminal case, the government witness alone being heard. Everything which transpires is kept a profound secret and should the jury return an indictment a trial by jury in the Superior criminal court takes place or if no bill is found the men under suspicion are free from any and all charges.

The grand jury is the same as that at the last session of the criminal court, the foreman being Richard Dobbins, proprietor of the Lowell Boiler Works.

Many of the witnesses at the recent investigation were summoned, and the new ones are: Major Noyes, Alderman Crowley, City Engineer Bowers, A. Lachance of the C. I. Hood Co., Alderman John Wilson, Jason Fuller, Arthur Cluer, John Sawtelle, Ed. Conant, Dr. Robert Wood, veterinary surgeon, Charles Costello and D. Moody Prescott.

An agent for a road machine, who lives in the country and whose name could not be learned, and it is said a young woman whose name is not known.

Judge Lilley called the jurors to order at 10 o'clock promptly and Clerk Theo. C. Hurd called the roll, all the jurors but two were present and these two came in later.

The Court charged the jurors to maintain the strictest silence regarding everything that might take place at the hearing and informed them that he or any other justice of the court, if duly notified, would be pleased to instruct them should they need instructions.

At 10.50 Councilman Hunton, the first witness to go in, was called and he remained in some time.

PERSONAL.

Thomas Talbot of North Billerica with seven friends left Saturday on a tally-ho ride to Kennebunkport, Me. They will be 3 1-2 days on the road.

FUNERALS.

EGLETON—The funeral of P. J. Egleton, who was killed in a railroad accident, took place yesterday afternoon from the undertaking rooms of C. H. Molloy. Passaconaway tribe of Red Men, No. 32, of which the deceased was a member, had general charge of the arrangements.

Four members acted as pall bearers. The procession went to the Edson cemetery chapel where services were conducted by Rev. George F. Kenngott. The ritual of the Red Men was used at the grave.

DEATHS.

NOEL—Lillian C. Noel, aged 31 years, died Saturday at her home, 46 Lincoln street.

GREENHALGE—Alice Greenhalge, aged 2 years, died yesterday at her parents' home, 38 Sutherland street.

MOXLEY—Mrs. Philena Moxley, aged 84 years, died yesterday at her home, 614 Gorham street.

PLAISTED—Ira H. Plaisted, a resident of Tyngsboro and formerly of this city, died July 26, aged 76 years. At one time he did business in the firm of Randlett & Plaisted, the grocers.

LOWNEY—Miss Minnie Lowney, aged 24 years, died at St. John's hospital Saturday. She was a native of Lowell, a graduate of the Franklin school and an esteemed member of the sodalities of St. Peter's church. She is survived by two sisters, Misses Katie and Lizzie Lowney, and two brothers, John J. and Edward Lowney, the latter a popular member of the Burke Temperance institute.

FLANDERS—Henry M. Flanders, aged 48 years, died Saturday at his home in this city.

ANOTHER DROWNING.

A French Boy Drowned in the Canal at Broadway.

Odile Paquette, aged 5 1-2 years, whose parents reside at 9 Brooks street, was playing around the canal near Broadway, above the guard locks, Saturday evening, and fell in, going down for the last time before anyone could go to assist him.

Undertaker Albert was notified immediately, but the body was not found until yesterday. The father's name is Elie Paquette.

Best coal at lowest prices at E. A. Wilson's, corner of Bridge and Merrimack streets, Runels' building. If you have no time to call, telephone.

MERRIMACK CLOTHING COMPANY'S SAYINGS.

THINK OF US

WHEN IT RAINS

This year we have sold an unusual number of Mackintoshes, possibly on account of so much rainy weather, or may be on account of the low price of $5, for which we sell a fully warranted garment; others we have at $8 to $16. Of course we don't depend upon these goods for any profit.

WHEN IT SHINES

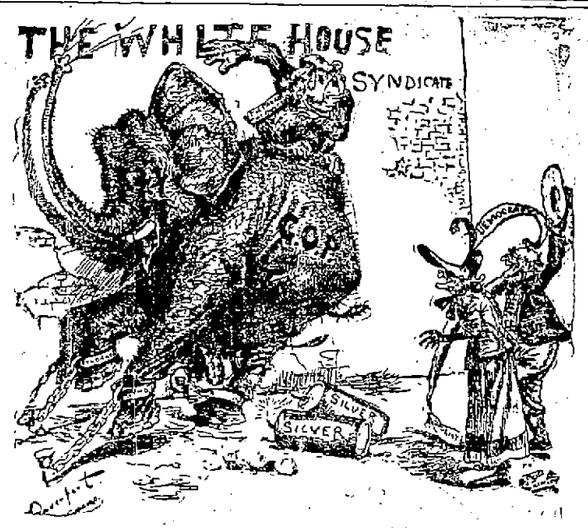
Dozens of light, cool wearables are suggested, they say we caught the town with our crash suits this summer. We have a few left—Duck Pants too—but not the kind that are cut for overall patterns. We have the best there is at $1. Patient waiters are never losers; it is so if you want a straw hat; for a man, half price is not bad, and for children, 50c. for a $1.50 hat is pretty tempting.

FOR VACATION OUTFIT

Everything except bicycles and shoes, from the suit case at $5 to a Japanese Tie at 11c., Negligee Shirts, the $1.75 kind at 75c.; Golf Caps 50c.; Belts at all prices. Cotton Sweaters 17c., for men and boys.

MERRIMACK Fashion Corner.

Reliable Clothiers CLOTHING CO.



"LET'S HAVE A LITTLE FUN WITH HIM."

STATE COMMITTEE BOLTS

When Asked to Endorse the Chicago Platform and Ticket.

A Bryan-Williams Club Formed in Boston to Conduct the Campaign — Representatives Present From Every Part of the state—The Y. M. D. C. Still Floundering.

The campaign goes bravely on and every day the friends of free silver bring new recruits, new forces to the cause. After the revolt of the democratic state committee Saturday the loyal democrats met and formed a powerful Bryan and Williams club to conduct the campaign.

No time was lost and the state committee will find that its efforts to block the progress of the silver movement or to defend Hon. George Fred Williams, will be hopelessly defeated.

In his expression regarding the populists of the west and the white trash of south Nathan Mathews sounded his own political doom.

Mr. Mellen called the meeting to order. He said the meeting was suggested by Mr. Williams. The invitations were sent to people who had written letters to Mr. Williams suggesting ways and means of conducting the campaign in the interest of Bryan and Sewall, George Fred Williams and free silver.

The organization of a club, he said, should be for the purpose of co-operating with the state central committee, to educate the voters and to make it possible to carry the state for Bryan and Sewall and George Fred Williams.

The movement assumed shape at the Parker house, Boston, in the afternoon, about forty persons being present among them being the following: H. J. Jaquith, ex-president of the Hancock bank; James H. Mellen, Timothy W. Coakley, John O'Gara of Spencer, E. C. Marshall of Charlestown, Citizen Hobart of Braintree, Robert Treat Paine 3d, Harry Lloyd, Col. T. F. Doherty, Lawyer Frank Curran of Woburn, Frank K. Foster, William J. Burke and J. L. Chalifoux and John H. Harrington of Lowell.

A temporary organization was then formed with B. T. Schaefer as chairman, Joseph A. Dennison as secretary and H. J. Jaquith as treasurer.

T. W. Coakley stated that it appeared to him that the old organizations could not be depended upon to uphold the banner of democracy. He pitched into the Young Men's Democratic club, saying that it was in its dotage. The rank and file is loyal to the party, to Bryan and Sewall and to George Fred Williams.

Mr. John Harrington of Lowell touched up the state committee and said if it was not loyal one would be chosen that would be loyal.

Frank K. Foster said the Chicago convention was the reincarnation of the democratic party.

Robert Treat Paine, Rep. Mellen and John O'Gara of Spencer spoke at length.

Other addresses were made by ex-Treasurer Charles Lewis of Framingham, Frank P. Curran of Woburn, Citizen Hobart of Braintree, and J. L. Chalifoux of Lowell.

Jeremiah O'Sullivan having entered, was called upon. He told of the proceedings of the state committee which he had just left. He said that a resolution endorsing the Chicago ticket and platform was defeated, not by the men on the committee from the districts, but by those at large, most of whom are selected by the committee itself.

A motion was adopted that the temporary organization be made permanent.

Mr. Pillier presented a draft of a constitution and bylaws which he read. It proposed that the organization be named the Bryan-Williams club, its officers to consist of a president, 10 vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer.

Mr. Curran offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the refusal of the democratic state committee to indorse the platform and candidates of the national democratic convention and the deferring of the calling of the state convention to a period in the campaign season too late for an effective expression of the sentiment of the democratic voters of the state, imposes upon the true supporters of the democratic platform the duty of rallying to the support of the platform the voters of the commonwealth.

"Resolved, That this organization pledges its members collectively and individually to that task."

Mr. Foster offered the following additional resolutions:

"Resolved, that the members of this club pledge their hearty and unqualified support to the Chicago platform and the candidacy of Bryan and Sewall and a democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts who will stand squarely upon the declaration of principles adopted at Chicago.

"Resolved, that we also register our high appreciation of the courage and manhood shown by George Fred Williams and the other delegates from Massachusetts who were true to the democratic cause at Chicago."

There was some objection to the passage of the first resolution but it was strongly supported by Mr. Mellen and others.

Mr. Harrington said he would hate to go back to Lowell and tell his people that this gathering was as cowardly as the 24 members of the state committee.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Pratt suggested that the gentlemen present get together in groups representing the congressional districts and select a man from each for the organization committee. The motion for the appointment of the committee and Mr. Pratt's suggestion were both adopted and the committee was named as follows:

J. W. Lewis of Pittsfield, Dr. M. E. Mellen of Chicopee, James H. Mellen of Worcester, G. A. Mahoney of Pepperell, J. H. Harrington of Lowell, George A. Collins of Salem, E. C. Marshall of Charlestown, John F. Holland of Winchester, W. G. Harbor of East Boston, M. H. Morgan of Boston, J. F. Dowd of Hyde Park, F. A. Hobart of Braintree, L. S. Pratt of Cottage City.

The Young Men Faltering.

The Young Men's Democratic club of Massachusetts is floundering about previous to its going out of existence or else reorganizing on a new basis.

Democratic State Committee.

The democratic machine vs. Williams. The fight is on; a contest the richest in democratic state politics is anticipated.

The Williamites have responded to the open challenge of the machine men, and on Saturday the first encounter occurred.

Apparently, the machine men won; in reality the Williamites accomplished their purpose.

The battle was on, when at a meeting of the democratic state committee in Boston Saturday, Philip J. Farley, Esq., of this city introduced the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

"Resolved, That the Democratic State central committee of Massachusetts indorses the platform and candidates of the recent Chicago convention."

That was the spark that kindled the fire. The intent of the resolution was to oblige the machine men, with gold proclivities, to declare themselves for or against the ticket.

Ex-Mayor Matthews of Boston was not slow in attacking the resolution. He believed it contrary to custom and rule to call for such action in the state committee and asserted that a declaration of faith, such as is desired, is within the province of the state convention. He therefore raised a point of order on the resolution. Chairman Corcoran refused to entertain the point of order.

Mr. Matthews asked if any one present challenged his standing as a democrat and Mr. Farley answered, "Yes, I do."

Then Mr. Matthews launched into a lengthy speech, in which he introduced bitter invectives and asserted that three-fourths of the delegates to the recent democratic national convention were negroes of the south and white trash of the west. Indirectly, he charged George Fred Williams with being an apostate, and then declared that he (Matthews) will not support the Chicago platform or candidates.

Rep. T. F. Keenan of Boston called down Mr. Matthews for his talk about "white trash" and reminded the ex-mayor that it was the common people who gave him all the political honors he ever enjoyed.

Then Mr. Matthews was compelled to sit and listen to an arraignment from "Jerry" O'Sullivan of Lawrence.

Mr. Farley spoke in favor of his resolution. He asserted that it would not do to take refuge under a subterfuge, that the people of the state were tired of waiting for the state committee to declare itself.

There were other speakers and then a motion was made to refer the resolution to the state convention.

The vote on this question was not a test one, as several Williams and free silver men voted in favor of reference, just for the sake of harmony.

The motion to refer was carried, 24 to 12, the members voting as follows:

Yeas—J. W. Corcoran, John H. Sullivan, J. J. Donovan of Lowell, P. J. Daly, N. G. Robinson, Joseph L. Sweet, Charles E. Stratton, S. K. Hamilton, H. C. Thatcher, James Donovan, H. R. Reed, John L. Bryant, George T. McLaughlin, John H. Sanderson, William T. Jenney, Charles J. Barton, John C. Lane, William F. McClellan, Edward Gagan, Charles V. Ducey, George P. Cooke, James E. McConnell, John J. Kidgell, Nathan Matthews.

Nays—Linwood Pratt, Daniel B. Kelly, Dan N. Crowley, J. T. O'Sullivan, Andrew J. Rady, Thomas Salmon, P. J. Farley, John V. Scollard, John M. Hayes, T. F. Keenan, J. J. Kennedy, Enoch Earle.

John J. Donovan of this city voted in favor of reference though it is said he will support Bryan, Sewall and free silver.

It was decided to hold the state convention, Sept. 24.

Tomorrow night Clarence Coburn will raise a McKinley and Hobart flag over in Pawtuckerville.

Osborne Merrill, provision dealer of Bridge street is suffering from a sprained ankle, as the result of a fall from a wagon, on Bridge street several days ago.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla does not perhaps come as quickly, but it comes more surely and more permanently through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

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Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.



There are some things that about every one starting on a vacation will find necessary.

A MACKINTOSH coat for instance: our's—guaranteed—cost from $5 to $15.

LIGHT WEIGHT TOP COAT; proper top coats here,—covert or regular length—$8.00 to $20.00.

OUR SOLE LEATHER DRESS SUIT cases are handier than a trunk or bag. $5.00.

NEW FALL DERBYS, brown or black, $2.00 and $3.00.

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Gardner, 20 Prescott street, has a good Upright Piano, seven octaves for Sixty Five Dollars—Friday—It's just what you want.

COAL IS GOING UP. Don't burn it. Order a load of Slabs from COGGER & CO., 23 Concord St. Our Slabs are dry and free from knots. Large load for $1.00.

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Is the Lager and Ales that are to be had at McFadden's saloon. Just the thing to build you up these warm days. McFadden's Wine rooms, opp. New Post Office, Gorham street.

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Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers
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*§7 15	8 02	*8 20	§9 10
*§7 27	8 12	*9 00	§9 49
§7 35	8 50	*9 30	§10 07
7 49	8 55	10 00	11 15
*7 45	8 35	10 45	11 08
*8 50	9 40	11 30	§12 07
9 00	10 20	12 00	§12 56
9 40	10 40	*1 00	§1 39
11 00	12 00	*1 15	§1 52
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 01
§12 10	1 07	*3 00	§3 4[illegible]
1 10	2 50	3 30	4 48
3 00	4 27	4 15	§5 32
*4 00	4 35	4 55	§5 07
*4 11	4 55	*5 00	5 44
4 25	5 30	5 27	6 22
§5 22	6 17	5 57	7 05
5 29	6 33	6 15	7 30
*§6 21	7 10	*7 30	§8 10
*§7 17	8 20	*8 10	§8 40
§8 45	9 47	10 15	11 22
		11 30	12 22

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§7 37	8 12	3 00	§10 07
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§9 15	10 10	5 00	§5 50
§4 25	5 32	7 37	§8 10
§5 55	7 00	8 00	§8 40
		9 00	10 03

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8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 30	10 25	11 40
10 50	12 02	1 30	1 08
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 11
12 45	1 59	3 30	4 24
2 31	2 42	3 45	4 56
2 55	4 02	4 25	5 15
4 07	5 25	5 01	6 20
5 10	6 48	6 05	7 09
6 15	7 16	6 55	7 18
7 38	8 50	9 40	10 41
9 21	10 34	11 15	12 15

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FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine

Turn down the state democratic machine—quick.

The gold bugs must be beaten by force of numbers.

Cleveland is to bolt. Let him, it is all he can do at present.

The silver gospel is spreading. The people are for the ticket.

The state of Illinois will be made the pivotal state in the campaign. If Bryan and Sewall can carry it, their election will be assured.

Mr. Chalifoux was right when he said that the west bears the same relation to the east as India does to England in point of producing staple supplies.

From this day forward a vigorous fight must be waged in this state, not only for Bryan and Sewall, but also for the nomination of Hon. George Fred Williams for governor of Massachusetts.

TRUE TO ITS INSTINCTS EVEN IN DEATH.

That moribund journal, the Times, which for many years has pretended to be a democratic paper, even while the dead rattle is in its throat, is true to its antecedents of assailing the democratic party whenever it opens its "yap." With the hour of its dissolution so close at hand, this mongrel organ might be expected to show some desire to depart in peace, but no, it turns to misrepresent the speakers at Friday night's rally by wilful distortion. It is just this sort of work together with the deliberate and unwarranted attacks upon individuals and its fatuous policy of always being against the common people that drove the Times and its afternoon annex into the disagreeable position of being discredited by democrats, despised by republicans and finally turned over to the official undertaker to be consigned to a journalistic grave without the slightest manifestation of public regret. The Times has no need to ask "Where it is at?"

STATE COMMITTEE REVOLTS.

The action of the democratic state committee in refusing to ratify the work of the Chicago convention is almost unprecedented in this state.

Nathan Mathews and other men who proclaim their democratic principles have violated the great doctrine of majority rule and they have done so in violation of principle and either through ignorance or uselfishness.

If they could not support the ticket, why did they not step down and out to let other men take their places, but instead they follow the dog-in-the-manger policy of holding to the committee and preventing it from acting. But neither Nathan Mathews nor any of his coadjutors on the committee can stem the force of the silver tide that sweeps onward with ever increasing force.

But the tide will soon engulf Mathews and his friends who helped him to mislead the state committee.

The work of the state committee must be taken out of the hands of the gold bugs. Let the minority of the state committee in conjunction with the Bryan-Williams club, organized Saturday, take the matter in hand and conduct the campaign as best they can for Bryan and Sewall.

The fact that the state election will not be held to September 24 makes the action of the committee a complete nullification the work of the campaign if it be allowed to take effect.

This action should arouse the spirit of every free silver advocate to more activity in the cause so that instead of injuring the democratic cause this rebellion of the state committee gold bugs will bring it increased spirit and more general support.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

IN A GOLD STRONGHOLD

HEARST'S PAPER CHAMPIONS THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE.

Two Candidates Compared—The New York Journal on the Issues—Bryan Represents the People, McKinley the Trusts and Gold Cliques—Platform of Principles on Which the Democratic Candidate Stands—Duty of all American Citizens Made Clear.

The manner in which the opponents of the ticket nominated at Chicago have begun their campaign must rouse the profoundest resentment of every American regardful of the interests and jealous of the honor of his country. The representatives of half of the American people have been denounced in delirious language as anarchists, cutthroats and swindlers. Their chosen candidate for the highest office in the republic has been pictured as a crazy Jacobin or a designing demagogue. Commerce and industry have been threatened with the very panic these alarmists have professed to fear.

The crusade has been one of reckless misrepresentation from the start. The libelers of the late convention know that the Chicago platform is not anarchical. In most respects it is inspired by enlightened progressiveness. The anarchical elements in the convention were distinctly frowned upon. The mild implied criticism of the majority of the supreme court, or, rather, of the one justice who changed his mind, was thoroughly well deserved, and might have been made much stronger without impropriety. Since when have we been endowed with infallible judges, whose acts are above criticism? If the advocacy of the just and scientific principle of the taxation of large incomes was anarchistic, then every statesman in England is an anarchist, and, instead of searching the cellars of the houses of parliament for barrels of gunpowder, the authorities ought to search the pockets of every member for bombs. The income tax is the backbone of the British financial system; it is about to be introduced, in a graduated form at that, into France, and it already exists in its most extreme degree in Germany.

The condemnation of the practice of substituting government by injunction for the old, orderly processes of courts and juries, so far from being revolutionary, is a vindication of the ancient rights of the English speaking race against a novel and dangerous innovation which deserves the name of anarchy much better than anything done at Chicago.

The platform reaffirms the principle, indorsed by a vast majority of the people of the United States, of a tariff for revenue only and protests against the disturbance to business that would be caused by a return to McKinleyism. There is nothing incendiary in that. In this point it is the Chicago platform that is conservative and the one adopted at St. Louis that is revolutionary.

"We hold," adds the Democratic profession of faith, "that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market." That is honest, straightforward protection, the only kind that does what it pretends to do.

The Chicago platform demands simplicity and economy in government and protests against the profligate waste of money that has characterized Republican legislation. That is not the reckless spirit of a mob. It is rather the sober utterance of prudent property owners and taxpayers, of whom the Chicago convention was principally composed.

The protest against arbitrary federal interference in local affairs is one which Jefferson would have commended as the very foundation stone of his political faith.

In denouncing the attempt to swindle the government out of more than $200,000,000 by extending the Pacific railroad debts the convention was fighting anarchy, for there can be no more dangerous anarchists than those who are powerful enough to override the laws and amass wealth from the property of the people.

Moreover, the silver plank in the Chicago platform does not deserve the frantic vituperation leveled against it. If its authors were mistaken in their methods, their aim was to introduce bimetallism, and bimetallism is a scientific theory with too much expert authority on its side to brand its advocates as lunatics or incendiaries.

Nor is it possible with any more sincerity to call Mr. Bryan a demagogue. He is the very reverse of a demagogue. He follows the truth as he sees it, though it lead him to political destruction. Last year he could muster only 10,000 votes for his faction in Nebraska out of over 180,000, but he had no thought of compromise. He fought on, regardless of victory or defeat, thinking only of what he believed to be right. If he had not been nominated, nobody would have dreamed of calling him a demagogue. His spirit is rather that of a prophet.

On the other side we have William McKinley, bound hand, foot and tongue to the most corrupt combination that ever exhibited itself openly in an American presidential campaign. His election would put the resources of the government at the disposal of the Hanna syndicate. It would mean a return to Chinese protection and the exploitation of the people by a rapacious ring of mandarins. It would mean in the end a popular revolt before which affrighted conservatism might pray for a leader with the moderate instincts of Bryan.

In most respects the superiority of the Democratic candidate is so palpable as to make comparisons needlessly cruel to his opponent. What, then, is the duty of American citizens who desire to secure the best possible government for the republic during the next four years? Plainly it is to vote for that presidential candidate who is manifestly best fitted to administer the government and to settle the financial question through their representatives in congress. Gold men may vote for gold candidates, silver men for silver candidates and bimetallists for bimetallists. But nobody who realizes what is at stake in this campaign can vote to abandon government of the people, by the people, for the people, in favor of government of McKinley, by Hanna, for a syndicate.—New York Journal.

Western loans are not made for more than 40 per cent of the value of the property mortgaged. In case of foreclosure the mortgagee confiscates the other 60 per cent of value. In the three years preceding Nov. 1, 1895, more than 1,530 foreclosures were made in Douglas county, Neb., alone. It is thus that a nation of homes is converted into a nation of tramps.

A Landmark In Political History.

That the Democratic national convention of 1896 will stand forth as one of the mountain peaks in political history is certain. If its candidates win and the principles it has set forth prevail, currents which have been flowing and gaining in volume ever since the civil war will be dammed and turned back. If they fail in this election, the battle is not lost. Victory is only postponed. The truths set forth in the platform adopted are vital; the policies it defines are essential to the welfare of the people. Whether or not they triumph in the coming campaign, American politics cannot be and will not be the same as before they were proclaimed.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

I make the assertion that in nearly every respect the conditions enabling a nation to support a system of bimetallism are today more favorable to the United States than they were to France from 1803 to 1878.—C. A. Towne.

The Natural Ratio.

The reason that the coinage ratio, which has obtained for more than a century last past, is 15½ to 1 or 16 to 1 is that the relative quantities of silver and gold existing today in the world, the accumulation of past ages, is approximately in that proportion. The quantities of tons or ounces of these precious metals put into the bowels of the earth for man's use by the Creator, so far as experience teaches, is in that proportion. About 16 to 1 is, therefore, the natural coinage ratio—the ratio ordained by nature itself.—W. B. Fleming.

Thomas Jefferson was denounced as the most notorious anarchist of his time, and Andrew Jackson was hated by the money power.

Best Man and Best Cause.

However the election may go, no voter, on either side, can fail to know how he is voting. The straddle has been effectually eliminated. McKinley means gold monometallism. Bryan means silver bimetallism. The Democrats have the best man and the best cause. If they cannot win with these it is because the people, while they cannot be fooled always, may be fooled often.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

So long as we want her to do it England will manage our money system for us, and we may depend on her having an eye on England's interest while she is at it.

Cannot Know Beforehand.

The income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the supreme court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind, and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind.—William J. Bryan.

If a vote for free silver be anarchy, then William McKinley is at best only a reformed anarchist.

The Trusts or the People.

The big issue to be determined by this campaign is whether the trusts or the people shall control the government.—St. Louis Republic.

There will be no east pitted against the west and the south, but one common country, ruled by the people and for the people.—Omaha World-Herald.

Raise the Mortgage.

Georgia is in the saddle and when the next Democratic president is elected she'll be able to take the mortgage off the mule.—Atlanta Constitution.

He'll Have Something to Say.

Mr. Bryan is not a lazy man or one who stands on flimsy conventionalities. If it shall be deemed best for him to take the stump in the presidential campaign, he will take up the work cheerfully. No doubt he would be willing to divide time with his opponent if the Republican nominee has fixed principles to talk about. A candidate for president has generally enough to do without undertaking the labors of a speaking tour, but if the Democratic nominee does talk it will not be merely in platitudes. He will say something.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Any great commercial nation can successfully undertake the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver with open mints.—Sir Henry Hucks Gibbs.

NERVOUS Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and NERVE TONIC.

SUNBEAMS.

A Wise Bride.

"Have you considered the future, with its great responsibilities?" asked the solemn friend.

"No," said the young bride. "You see, papa made us a present of a house."

"Yes."

"And, of course, we are living in the present."

The only recourse left to the solemn person was a snort.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

On a Florida River.

"Say, boss, hab yo' tuk notice er dat yaller gater?"

"I have indeed."

"An hab yo' notice de size er de mouf he kyar eroun wid 'im?"

"Certainly."

"And hab yo' ebber arsk yo'se'f dis ques'n, 'Ef he done open dat mouf ter de full extents er de same, whar would de ribber be at?'"—Boston Courier.

An Era of Sore Threats.

"It is mighty inspiring to think of all the oratory which a period of national excitement like the present produces," said the man who was waiting for his train.

"That's right. Every time I think of it I'm tickled nearly to death."

"Are you interested in politics?"

"No. I sell cough drops."—Washington Star.

Delights of the Chase.

"I've missed more fun this summer than you could shake your tail at," mused the brindle cow.

"How?" asked the family horse.

"Today for the seventh time I let one of these new women get almost to the fence before I realized she wasn't a man."—Detroit News.

It All Depends.

Miss Inland (asking for information)—Tell me, Mr. Shore-y, do you dig for clams or fish for them?

Mr. Shore-y (sagaciously)—That depends entirely on whether you are looking for them in their natural element or in a modern chowder.—New York Journal.

Deceived by Sound.

"I believe," said the candidate, "that my country calls me."

"If you are alludin ter that noise you hearn jest now," said the old farmer, "you air somewhat mistook. Hit wur nuthin but the ole mule a-brayin in the lot."—Atlanta Constitution.

No Recent News.

Sumpton—What became of young Freshler, who went west to grow up with the country?

Hupper—Well, they planted him all right, but I've never heard whether he sprouted or not.—Philadelphia North American.

Before and After.

"Do you really think he knows very much?"

"My dear sir, he knows as much as the average politician thinks he knows."

"As much as he thinks he knows before or after the nomination?"—Chicago Post.

Of Course He Fled.

"Spreader didn't stay long this year in that charming country place he discovered last summer."

"No. There had been a girl there giving the landlady painting lessons in exchange for board."—Chicago Record.

THE BEST COOKS Prepare the best food with the best Shortening Cottolene



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LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street. Photographers. Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

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ARTHUR J. CUMMISKEY, 69 Merrimack Street.

SURGEON DENTISTS



Lady: "And now, Bridget, is there anything more that you require before you become my cook?"

Bridget: "Yes, mum; there's wan thing I forgot, mum. I'll expect the use ev yer bicycle on me afthernoons out. I've a pair ev knickerbockers ev me own."

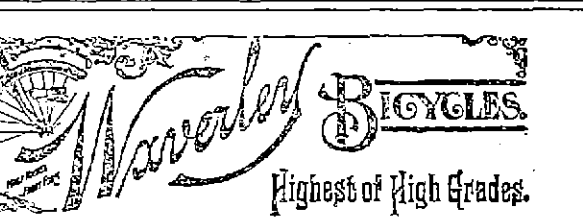
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Sold wherever lard is—in 3 and 5 lb. pails. Made only by Swift and Company, Chicago.



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BUSINESS Education.

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ABSOLUTELY FREE one of our GRAND PREMIUM BOOKS
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STORY OF MAN — PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF UNITED STATES
HEROES OF DARK CONTINENT — AND OTHERS
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Is worth a ton of theories. Our line of Gas Stoves we sell on their merits, and we desire to call your attention to the
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Compact, economical, labor saving. Can be attached to any range. The extravagance has been squeezed out of the price.

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329 & 331 TREMONT ST., Boston
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Ask any lover of good beer what brew he prefers and it is
16 to 1
That he will tell you he prefers the Rochester Brewing Co.'s Beer
Silver Bugs
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All are agreed that the Rochester Beer is the best in the market.
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Fare From Lowell 10c.
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A BRILLIANT COTERIE OF MUSICAL ARTISTS
Presenting a Program of the Latest Popular Successes.
Vocal Solos, Duets and Trios, Bell, Flute, French Horn and many other Musical Novelties.
Performances Afternoon and Evening

LAKEVIEW PARK
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 27.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
A Novel Entertainment by a Company of
UNEXCELLED ENTERTAINERS
GORMAN'S
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Presenting a Sparkling programme of vocal and instrumental selections.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
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THE ARMLESS WONDER.
An Artist with a world wide reputation.
EVERY ACT A FEATURE.
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WEEK JULY 27.
WESTON REIMER COMEDY CO.
In the Great Laughing Success,
ARABIAN NIGHTS
New Scenery and appointments and a Great Cast.
EVENINGS, precisely at 8.
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Prices 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents.
Monday, Aug. 3—"7—20—8," Augustin Daly's great success and third week of the Weston Reimer Comedy Co.

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STEAMER MERRIMAC
Leaves Haverhill for Salisbury Beach (weather permitting) at 9.30 a. m. daily and 2 p. m. daily except Mondays. Steamer leaves to return last trip at 4.45 p. m., arrives in Haverhill at 6.45. Electric cars leave Lowell to connect with steamer at 7 and 7.30 a. m. daily, 12 p. m. daily except Mondays. Steamer stops at Newburyport to leave and take passengers one hour at the beach on the afternoon trip. Cheapest route to the sea shore. Special rates to parties of 25 or more.
S. W. GEORGE, Agent, Haverhill, 15 Merrimack Street.

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Removing wrinkles, freckles, blotches and all discolorations.
In our manicuring parlors we have the services of three skilful attendants. Ladies are never obliged to wait.
MEDINA'S HAIR TINTA will turn gray dark within an hour.

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THE LOWELL TRUNK MANUFACTORY
Are offering some very big bargains for summer tourists. The latest one is the best Dress Suit Case that was ever offered for $5. Also all other Furnishings for traveling.
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ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once, regarding pleasant home work which easily pays $18 weekly. This is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate. Reply with stamped envelope. Mrs. S. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

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ARE ON THE BLACKLIST

Discussion of a Difficult and Interesting Subject.

A Careful Analysis of Two Recent Court Decisions, One in England and the Other in the United States—This Concerns Organized Labor.

The case of the Chicago Railway union members against the roads accused of blacklisting them lends special interest to the blacklisting cases recently decided in the courts.

It is quite clear that the courts are at sea in regard to the rights and proper limitations of trades unions. The principles upon which labor cases are generally decided are not well settled, and the reasoning of judges sometimes inspires serious doubts as to whether there is any guiding principle at all behind their adjudications. They are groping and searching for a consistent and reasonable rule. The trouble is that while the old common law rule in relation to strikes, concerted action generally and unionism in particular have had to be gradually abandoned as anachronistic and out of harmony with the spirit of the times, no new principles have been laid down by any modern legal authority.

Lawyers are notorious for conservatism and slowness, and it is difficult to get them to recognize and adopt the scientific conclusions arrived at by political philosophers and lay students of social science. They yield to the logic of events only after prolonged passive resistance. Any one who has read Colonel Carroll D. Wright's history of early strikes and labor cases in the United States is aware of the fact that nearly everything now universally admitted to be within the indisputable power of trades unions was stoutly denied to them at first in the name of "public interests." Workmen could not demand higher wages except as individuals, and they were not permitted to threaten to quit in a body. To do this was to lay themselves open to the charge of "conspiracy."

Today the right to strike, to act in concert and to restrict trade in labor is not denied. But the cases which puzzle courts are those involving boycotting and blacklisting. There is but one American decision on record in which peaceful boycotting has been upheld, the majority of judges inclining to the view that all boycotting is illegal. In a number of cases blacklisting has been declared to be illegal, although dicta have been thrown out which indicate that certain forms of blacklisting would not be upheld, the majority of judges inclining to study the reasoning of the courts and attempt to extract the principle upon which their decisions are grounded. Only the other day an important blacklisting case was decided in England, which is receiving considerable attention in leading London journals, while the latest bulletin of our national department of labor reports what it believes to be "the first case of the kind ever tried in the United States in which an award of damages has been made for blacklisting." In the American case the defendant was an employer; in the English case the defendants were the officers and members of a trades union.

The facts in the English case are briefly these: A firm of builders, Messrs. Trollope, had employed some men who were not members of the London Building Trades federation and had refused to discharge them at the demand of the union. The latter thereupon issued a large poster in yellow, with a heavy black border, called "Trollope's black list," containing the names of the nonunion men. Suit was brought to restrain the further publication of the poster and to secure damages. Under the charge of Justice Hawkins the jury found that the black list was not published bona fide for the purpose of protecting the interests of the association, but maliciously to compel Messrs. Trollope to discharge the nonunion men; that it was calculated to injure and did injure Messrs. Trollope and their workmen, and that they were entitled to an injunction and damages. The judge told the jury that the organized workmen had the right not only to refuse to work with those who are not members, but to inform their own members in any proper way as to what firms are employing nonunion men and what men are so employed. In other words, they might prepare and publish a black list for their own protection, provided they did not act maliciously and did not hold up their opponents to public odium. "No man," said the judge, "has a right to do a thing, even a thing within his rights, maliciously for the purpose of injuring his neighbor."

This decision, which makes malice the test of legitimacy, seems to rest on a misconception. It is true that no man may exercise his rights of property or personal action in such a way as to injure the equal rights of others, but this ancient and correct principle does not inquire into the motives of the person acting. It concerns itself with the effect and method of the act and with nothing else. Intent can only be inferred from the act, and if the act is itself perfectly legitimate the law cannot find any wrongful intent. To illustrate: Suppose a man starts a newspaper or opens a store with the deliberate intention to injure another man against whom he has a grudge. Suppose he does everything in his power to entice away the other man's custom without overstepping legal bounds. Would any court restrain him on the ground that he exercised his right maliciously with the intent to injure another? Clearly not. It is immaterial what his motive is. He has a right to start a newspaper or open a store, and no one can object or complain.

Applying this to the blacklisting case, the question of malice is seen to be irrelevant. If the union has the right to keep and publish a black list it has the right to publish it in any way it deems necessary to accomplish the object in view. No court has the right to say what kind of publication is necessary for the protection of the union's interest. If the act itself is legal, it is legal in any form. The injury which results is of a kind which the law does not prohibit. A strike may be a greater injury than any black list, and yet it is entirely legitimate. The reference to public odium is equally pointless. To announce that a certain firm employs nonunion labor is not to charge it with any crime or immoral act. It has a right to employ such men, and the law will uphold it in the exercise of this right. The poster is not libelous and does not reflect upon the character of the firm held up to public notice. The union publishes it to call the attention of workmen to a fact in which they are all interested. It is not for the court to say how big posters shall be and in what color they shall appear. The decision is wholly illogical and inconsistent if it is once admitted that blacklisting is per se legal. This is the view which the London Chronicle takes, and it is impossible to refute it.

The American decision on blacklisting is more consistent. A conductor employed by the St. Johns and Indian River railroad sought employment on another road and was notified that it would be given him. The superintendent of the company whose services he left wrote a private letter to the company whose employ he was about to enter cautioning it against the conductor and stating that he left the road with certain charges pending against him. This letter caused the retraction of the offer to employ him. The conductor brought suit and was awarded damages against the railroad which blacklisted him. The defense was that the letter was not official, but personal, and that it stated facts. Under the instruction of a federal judge this defense was of no avail.

In this case there were none of the features upon which the English case turned. There was no holding up to public odium, no offensive yellow posters, no vindictive or malicious intent. If the principle of the English case had been applied, the conductor would clearly have lost his suit, for if trades unions may keep and publish black lists in a proper manner the same must certainly be conceded to railroads. Railroads can form a union for self protection and keep and circulate black lists, provided no malicious form of publication is chosen. But the American court objected to the thing itself, not to the form, and held that malice was not an essential element.

The right of organized labor to blacklist nonunion employers and men would also have to be denied under this ruling, although the practice is common and claimed to be necessary for the protection of union interests. The English decision is really more progressive. There is no doubt that the tendency is toward the full recognition by the courts of the right to boycott and blacklist. There is strong opposition to these practices, but it is questionable whether modern jurisprudence can find real ground for legal prohibition of them. The subject is a difficult and interesting one.—V. S. Y. in Chicago Post.

No Work For the Willing.

A Chicago mechanic in answer to a correspondent in a former issue says in the Chicago Record:

It is inconsistent for A Woman Wage Earner to say that men could (if they would) find employment and that the majority of men out of work are either indolent or are incapacitated by their love of liquor. The writer knows by personal experience that such is not the case. If A Woman Wage Earner wants proof, let her take a stroll in the direction of the courthouse or the direction of The Record and Daily News offices at the hours when the papers are about to be issued, and let her note the eager look on the intelligent faces of the crowd of men as they peruse the "Male Help Wanted" column, and then say men as a class are too indolent or incompetent from use of liquor to fill positions of trust. The writer has met men—barbers, schoolteachers and clerical workers—who were forced out of their positions by women, who were or are unscrupulous enough to assert that these same men are indolent, and as a consequence the men are walking the streets. It is quite true that the men who are forced out of their positions endeavor to get into the crafts and are quite a detriment to men who are masters of their trades. They get positions as helpers or handy men and in consequence must work for a mere pittance or less than half what their more skilled brother works for. As a consequence they become proficient in some simple parts of the trade they enter, and the employer, thinking he has a cheap man—dear in the end—discharges the man who has had to spend five or six years before he was able to be classed as a first class general mechanic until a time when the work is of such a nature that he must rehire the mechanic to finish it.

If it were not for the trades unions things of that nature would be far worse and mechanics with families would be compelled to let their wives and daughters work to supply them with the bare necessities of life.

Something New.

The latest novelty in the labor world comes from Newark, N. J. It is customary in most of the cities of the country for large employers to grant vacations of one or two weeks during the summer to certain classes of employees, with full pay. This custom has never extended to mechanics and laborers, however. Recently the proprietor of the Newark Daily Advertiser notified the heads of departments in the establishment that each employee, from the highest to lowest, editor, bookkeeper, compositor, stereotyper, pressman, cub, helper or what not, would be allowed one week's vacation during the present summer, with pay in full. This is worthy of note.

The Title of Czar.

In the second half of the sixteenth century this imperial Russian title was certainly acknowledged by English sovereigns. Sufficient proof of it is contained in Richard Hakluyt's work, "Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, Made by Sea and Overland, to the Remotest and Farthest Distant Quarters of the Earth. London, 1598." There is "The copie of the Duke of Moscouie and Emperour of Russia his letters, sent to King Edward the Sixt, by the hands of Richard Chancellour." It begins thus: "We, great Duke Ivan Vasilivich, by the grace of God great lord and Emperor of all Russia, great Duke of Volodomer, Mosco, and Novograd, King of Kasan, King of Astracan, lord of Plesko, and great Duke of Smolonsko," etc. Richard Chancellor also speaks of the Russian "Emperours or Dukes." He says: "This Duke is Lord and Emperour of many countreis, and his power is marveilous great." Sir Hugh Willoughby also calls the Russian monarchs "Emperours." The title of the then ruling czar, he reports, was loudly pronounced at court as "the great Duke of Moscovie and chiefe Emperour of Russia, John Basiliwich." Again, John Hasse and others always mention the czar under the appellation of "the Emperour of Russia."—Fortnightly Review.

Seals Strangled by Lobster Pot Hoops.

Seals are to fish and lobsters what hawks are to mice and snakes. Sometimes seals, young ones especially, get into trouble because of their amateur attempts at capturing food.

Gameland tells a story in which the follies of seal youth were paid for in the days of maturity. A. S. Agnes of Pulpit Harbor, Me., found two dead seals about whose necks were lobster pot funnel hoops so tightly fastened that the animals had been choked to death by them. When the seals were small and inexperienced they had come across lobster pots in which were lobsters, and in trying to get at them had got the hoops fast about their necks. At last the necks had grown so large that the seals were strangled.—New York Sun.

California Labor Legislation.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of California has prepared a circular to the labor unions of the state, submitting the provisions of laws which he will ask the legislature to enact at its next session to protect the interests of laboring people. His object in sending out the circular is to get organized labor to indorse the bills he has prepared and to demand their enactment. The bills embrace the following subjects: Eight hours, bond protecting labor on public work, bakeries, re-establishing labor bureau and creating free employment system, regulating employment agents, per diem on public work, bakers' hours, time check system, branding prison made goods, cost of suit upon collection of wages, collusion with employment agents, employment of citizens of the United States on public works, regulating lunch hour, and boiler inspection.

Will Join the A. F. of L.

The recent annual convention of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' International union at Cleveland was the most successful in the history of the organization. One of the important acts of the convention was the elimination of the color line. Another was the decision to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Kansas City will continue to be the headquarters of the union.

Mr. Hanna's Idea.

Mr. Hanna naturally has a good deal of contempt for a nominee without a competent manager.—Detroit News.

It cures from head to foot.

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To make the cure of any disease complete and permanent, the purifying, correcting and building-up process must begin and end in the Stomach.

92% of all sickness is caused by a wrong Stomach. Puritana makes the Heart right, the Lungs right, the Liver right, the Blood right, the Kidneys right, the Nerves right, the Health right, **because it makes the Stomach right.**

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PROUD OF OUR PAST

BUT HOW DOES THE REAL COMPARE WITH THE IDEAL?

Celebrating Independence Day—What It Meant In the Long Ago and How It Is Regarded Today—A Vision at a Fourth of July Picnic.

[Special Correspondence.]

When I was a child, we used to hitch up the team and drive to town to spend the Fourth. Now people in town take the cars, the boats or their bikes and get into the country. It used to be the ambition of every community to make a bigger noise than had ever been made before. Today nearly every one tries to get as far away from the small boy and his large firecracker as possible. Perhaps we have grown case loving as we grow older and the ear splitting, throat rasping, flag waving bursts of patriotism do not come as spontaneously as of yore.

Many good people seem to regret this noisy enthusiasm of old, so much so that strange methods are used to create it anew. It is difficult to tell why, unless it is that people wild with excitement are easily led. A populace ready to yell at the pop of a gun, to break out into undue eruptions of red, white and blue on the slightest occasion, can be readily duped. So the old war spirit is invoked to help along. New military holidays are instituted. Flag day and Decoration day, with all the pomp and parade of war, are added to the noisy Fourth. Bloody battles are commemorated, military ceremonies are observed, schoolboys are drilled and armed like soldiers, old veterans, forgotten when they have their living to make, are brought out to tell their tragic stories again. An exaggeration of reverence is exacted for the flag. It is even a crime in this state to forego the expense of a daily flag over all public buildings and officials intent only on their business have been arrested for being a few minutes late in hoisting their colors.

But to the true patriot this beating of drums, burning of gunpowder, draping of bunting, mean very little. They come to mean very little to those who indulge in them. The original idea of our existence as a nation is forgotten and independence, freedom, equality, fraternity, are drowned in racket. It is one thing to appropriately commemorate a grand event in the world's progress toward liberty, quite another to go through empty ceremonies and aimless excitements calculated to drive out all really noble thoughts.

However, national holidays cannot come too often to the hurrying, overdriven, breathless people. Anything that stops the wheels, opens the prisonlike factory doors, frees the grimy men and pale children even for a day, is a welcome blessing. They take breath, drink in a new fullness of life, and out of all the nonsense they hear they glean a few vigorous, wholesome thoughts to take back to their drudgery and brood over. I like to hear the old Declaration of Independence repeated, and the deeds of men who were willing to die before submitting to slavery remembered. The spirit of those grand old forefathers, nearly crushed out under the systems that developed after their day, may thus, at least, be kept alive. It was a marvelous thing—that protest which a few hardy pioneers made—and its success marked a new era in the world's progress. It is worth recalling—recalling with seriousness and admiration—the principles fought for then are well worth absorbing today. And so, every Fourth I am glad to think that the toilers have ceased their labor for awhile and may leisurely take in the meaning of the words "freedom," "independence," "resistance to tyranny."

I sat this last Fourth under the cool, whispering leaves of a natural grove, on a board laid across two logs for a seat. At my right tables were built, soon to be spread with good things from numerous picnic baskets; toward the left the shadows of the trees deepened and tired men, women and children wandered carelessly away; around me were grouped a number of city workers, resting, yet not inattentive; in front, upon a rude platform, several dignitaries sat and some one was reading the immortal Declaration in a droning voice.

It was an old time scene, and while we listened mechanically odd fancies came and went dreamily. Some great personage made a speech; our country was proved to be the most prosperous, most powerful, most free, most perfect of any that ever existed or ever was likely to exist. There were no faults about it to be mentioned.

Somehow—I could not tell whether they were waking or dreaming thoughts—I became conscious of a procession of tramps slowly passing by me. There were tramps hopeless, sad and hungry, tramps degraded, hard, miserable and equally hopeless, myriads of them, coming, passing on, going—I know not where. Presently the line changed to farmers just from their mortgaged homes, bent and brown with toil, but empty handed. Beyond them I seemed to see vaguely, as in a darkened mirror, miles and miles of vacant land and deserted farms, then great stretches of corn and wheat fields with no home upon them. And far ahead of the line I saw huge elevators and warehouses filled to bursting with food products and wealth of every description. But they were surrounded first by a circle of speculators and stock brokers, these by a ring of courts, law offices and constables; outside them all, long ranks of armed soldiers. They were safe—out of the reach of the hungry procession.

Gradually this vision faded away and a great, black coal mine appeared in its place. I felt a thrill of fear as I gazed upon it and something impressed me with a sense of danger. The faces I saw appearing and disappearing out of the shadows looked to me apprehensive. But there was no cessation of toil; I could hear the sound of pick and hammer while the very supports seemed to tremble under them.

I heard a voice say, "Do the owners know?" And out of the darkness the answer came; "They might know. They do not wish to know—to make all safe is expensive; their profits would be reduced. Their own loved ones are not in danger, as ours are."

Then suddenly I heard a terrific sound. A part of the great black roof fell in and more than a hundred workers were buried in the awful ruins. A deep groan from the bowels of the earth swelled up; then came a cry of anguish so piercing, so heart rending, I sprang up in affright. I found myself half falling across one of the board seats, while a boy near by was bawling with a burned finger and the last of a bunch of firecrackers were still popping spitefully. It was but a passing dream, but how familiar the objects in it seemed! And in this most prosperous and just of all nations! Then I heard the speaker say:

"Our forefathers made a mighty protest against injustice and set us an everlasting example. They left us a precious bequest their love of freedom and their spirit of independence. Let us sacredly preserve them."

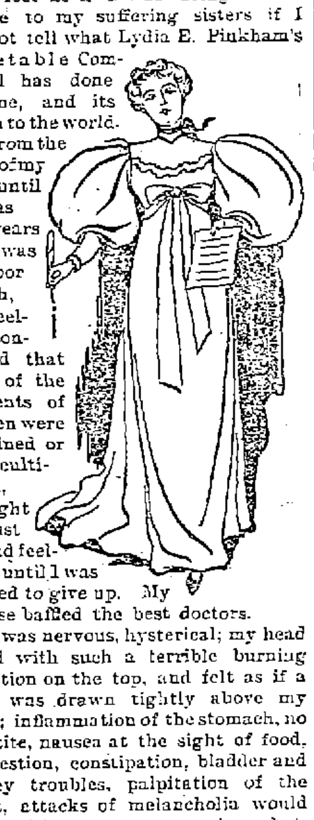
And I forgave him all he had said before. LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

Chicago.

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What Mrs. I. E. Bressie Says to American Women.

Speaks of Her Melancholy Condition After the Birth of Her Child.



"I feel as if I was doing an injustice to my suffering sisters if I did not tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me, and its worth to the world.

"From the birth of my child until he was four years old, I was in poor health, but feeling convinced that half of the ailments of women were imagined or else cultivated, I fought against my bad feelings, until I was obliged to give up. My disease baffled the best doctors.

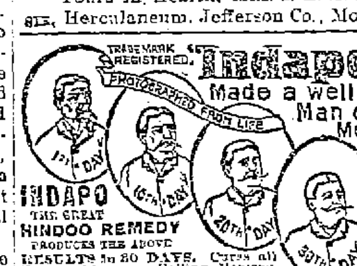
"I was nervous, hysterical; my head ached with such a terrible burning sensation on the top, and felt as if a band was drawn tightly above my brow; inflammation of the stomach, no appetite, nausea at the sight of food, indigestion, constipation, bladder and kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, attacks of melancholia would occur without any provocation whatever, numbness of the limbs, threatening paralysis, and loss of memory to such an extent that I feared aberration of the mind.

"A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and spoke in glowing terms of what it had done for her.

"I began its use and gained rapidly. Now I am a living advertisement of its merits. I had not used it a year when I was the envy of the whole town, for my rosy, dimpled, girlish looks and perfect health.

"I recommend it to all women. I find a great advantage in being able to say, it is by a woman's hands this great boon is given to women. All honor to the name of Lydia E. Pinkham; wide success to the Vegetable Compound.

"Yours in Health, MRS. I. E. BRESSIE, Herculaneum, Jefferson Co., Mo."



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Only 3½c. Per Yard

And we shall add also 15 cases of handsome **"MELANCE REPS,"** a fine Twilled Print with very pretty patterns of all colors. These goods were made for fall trade, but we will offer them at the same low price of **3 1-2c. per yard** at this Consolation Sale.

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call at your home, and for less than it would cost you to bake it yourself, you can get his celebrated cream bread, or pastry. Three delivery teams run to all parts of the city. Retail stores at

52 to 60 Charles Street, and 465 Lawrence Street.

OUR REPAIR WORK

Is not the least part of our business, we keep efficient and well trained workmen, and they pay special attention to repairing of carriages.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

Worthen Street.

Builders and Repairers.

BICYCLES are SELLING CHEAP at BACHELDER'S 23 Post Office Ave. Beside New P. O.

LOWELL

RENDERING CO.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Tallow, Skins, etc. Dead animals removed.

Factory and Office, So. Lowell

Telephone, 322-3. City Tel., 352-4.

To Men Who Smoke

1000 lbs., a half ton, "Jumbo Smoke," a full 1-4 lb plug, a 10c piece for 5c. This is a genuine bargain sale for advertising.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers,

415 MIDDLESEX STREET. 28 THORNDIKE STREET.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Summer Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to June 21, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.
For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, †11.25 p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.30, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 8.30 a. m., 1.05, 6.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.20 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 6.30 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., Salmon Falls, Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 6.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m; 12.05, 4.05, 6.10 p. m.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 6.50, 8.30, a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones from Rockland), Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

On and After June 28, 1895, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.39, ¶6.50, *7.45, *8.30, §9.00, *9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, ¶3.00, 4.25, ¶5.33 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.48, 6.33, ¶6.53, §7.01, §7.13, §*7.27, 7.33, 7.40, *7.48, *8.37, 9.03, *9.50, 11.03, 11.42 a. m.; 12.16, 1.43, ¶3.03, *4.00, 4.30, 4.28, 5.22, ¶5.24, 4.24, 7.47, 8.45 p. m. SUNDAYS, §*7.18, §*7.27, 8.48, *9.26 a. m.; §4.25, §5.56 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.30, §7.01, 7.33, 7.45, 11.00 a.m.; 1.40, 4.25, 8.45 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., §4.25, §5.56 p. m.
*Express. §Northern Depot Only. ¶Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.30, 10.00 a. m; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, §7.30 a. m.; 1.28, 5.58 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.16 a. m.; 12.00, 6.00 and 5.37 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.18 a. m.; 1.00, 3.43, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.18 a. m. and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Greenfield, 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40, 9.13, 9.42, 10.03 a. m; 12.03, 1.00, 1.40, 1.54, 3.43, 5.42, 6.20, 8.13, 8.43 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.00 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.03 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.12, 8.40 p.m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.42 a. m; 12.00, 1.40, 5.42, †8.15 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.18 a. m; 1.40 p. m. 1.40 p. m., Saturday only till August 29th inclusive.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.42 a. m; 1.40, †8.43 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont Line—9.42 a. m.; 12.00, †8.15 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.42 a. m.; †8.43 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.54 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday, 8.43 p.m., except Saturday.
† Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—4:33; sets, 7:09.
Length of day—14h. 36m.
Moon rises—9:35 p. m.
High water—12:15 a. m.; 1:15 p. m.
Forecast for New England: Threatening weather, but probably without rain; warmer; southwesterly winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

T. C. Lee, fire insurance, Donovan bl'd.

Mary Lawrence has been granted a widow's pension.

Vacationists will find much to interest them in Arthur Cummiskey's advertisement today.

Agent Drury has condemned one of the horses at the ambulance stable. It will be taken to the city farm.

L. F. Kittredge & Son of this city will do the stone work on the new Granite street bridge in Manchester.

Just try Rourke & Sullivan with your next order for coal. Send postal or telephone, 985 Gorham street.

The Loyal Temperance Legion of the First Primitive Methodist church gave a fine concert in the church last evening.

Three hundred persons took in the excursion to Nantasket, Saturday. It was conducted by the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows.

The second driven well sunk at Lakeview is yielding some good water. It will be used for cooking and drinking purposes.

There are many grades of coal and you want the best. W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, will give you the benefit of his experience if you order your winter supply of him.

Weekly Mortality.

The death rate in Lowell last week was 34, against 27.2 and 32 for the previous two weeks.

There were 55 deaths, 32 of which were of children under five years of age.

The infectious diseases reported were: typhoid fever 2, scarlet fever 1, measles 17.

Foresters' Gala Day.

At a meeting of the Foresters' gala day committee, yesterday afternoon, it was voted to engage several bands for the parade on that day.

Chief Marshal O'Hearn will give a suit of clothes to the chief ranger turning out the largest proportion of its membership and a silk hat to the chief ranger of the court making the next best showing.

A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Thomas Mahon.

LOWELL MAN IN TROUBLE.

Held in $2500 for Shooting Charles McElroy.

Joseph Monahan of this city was held in $2500 Saturday in Providence for shooting Charles McElroy and for assaults upon Charles Pople and Wm. Mathewson in Olneyville about three weeks ago. Monahan ran amuck while temporarily insane. His trial will be in October.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Lakeview Theatre.

The management of the Lakeview theatre is to be congratulated in securing so fine a company as the Weston-Rionor Co. It is very seldom indeed that the public has the pleasure of witnessing so talented an organization.

Every member of the company is an artist and the plays presented are fitted to suit the public taste.

Commencing this evening for the entire week "The Arabian Nights" will be presented with the full acting force special scenery, elaborate stage settings, and specialties by Miss Eva Leslie, Mr. Will West and Georgie Laurence will be introduced. Miss Grace Mae Lamkin (late leading lady with "Burmah") has been specially engaged for the Arabian Nights. Theatre parties are becoming the fad and large audiences are assured during this sterling company's engagement.

THE CAVALRY WON.

Troop F, Defeated Company C in Saturday's Shooting Match.

Troop F, cavalry, with an allowance of two points a man on account of using carbines, defeated the marksmen of Co. C, 6th regiment, Saturday afternoon at the Chelmsford range.

Following were the total scores of each marksman:

Troop F, cavalry—Sergt. Scribner 41, Sergt. J. Keyes 41, Trooper Parkhurst 40, Capt. Shaw 40, Trooper Carll 40, Lieut. Howard 39, Trooper Fisher 39, Corp Sweetser 39, Sergt. Piggett 38, Corp. Shaw 37. Total 394, allowance two to each man, 20. Total 414.

Co. C, 6th regiment—Corp. Gannon 43, Private Worthen 42, Private Hahn 41, Private Rodgers 41, Private Crosby 40, Sergt. Colby 39, Private Burns 39, Private Haynes 39, Sergt. Peters 38, Private Wendon 38. Total 400.

POLICE NOTES.

There were all kinds of drunks arrested Saturday night.

A man while passing through Charles street, Saturday night with half a dozen bottles of beer, was held up and robbed of his ale by three men, and the poor man had to take chances by drinking microbic water yesterday.

Alnon Richardson of the Dracut police department, while arresting a drunk Saturday night, was struck in the mouth by the drunk, receiving a bad cut which Dr. Ricker sewed up.

Catharine White of Fox's yard was badly injured Saturday night by a vessel thrown upon her head from an upper window.

Pole Bitten.

A dog that would bite a pole is either very savage or very hungry, yet such a case is reported. On Saturday George Papelino a young Pole living in the rear of 10 William street while climbing fences and going through back yards to get into the Fair grounds, got into a yard with a big mastiff and had a small chunk of his anatomy removed by the canine. The ambulance took him home. His injuries are not serious.

A drunken man entered the law office of John A. McEvoy on Central street, and after smashing glass, opening drawers and reading a few chapters from Choate retired without taking anything more valuable than the knowledge he acquired.

Prices Reduced.

Reduced prices to close season's stock at Lewis Alexander's, tailor, 65 Central street.

Free Silver

May mean a great deal to some people, but it is a small thing compared to the large amount of free presents we give to purchasers of our high grade teas and coffees. DICKSON BROS., 68 Merrimack street.

DR. COBURN DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

VERY HEAVY RAIN

Prevented Show for Which Plans Were Made.

GRAND PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

London Indicating England's Great Love of Peace.

London, July 27.—Great preparations had been made for the demonstration in favor of international peace in Hyde Park yesterday, under the auspices of the organization committee of the International Socialist and Trade Union congress.

The demonstration committee had been at work on the arrangement since as long ago as March, and had made elaborate arrangements with the commissioner of works and the police, but what they could not arrange for was the weather, which proved against them yesterday, and the downpour of rain practically made a fiasco of the demonstration.

Processions were formed in all parts of London of the socialists and members of trades unions and their sympathizers, and marched to Hyde Park, the people's forum of London. When they arrived there, rain was steadily falling, and it gradually increased almost to a deluge, driving away nearly all the multitude that it was hoped would be there to listen to the speakers. Twelve platforms had been erected for the speakers by the Carmen's union, and a chairman for each had been chosen by the demonstration committee. It was intended to have addresses from each platform in French and German, as well as in English, by the continental delegates to the congress. The speeches that were made in other languages than English were translated from the platforms.

Very brief speeches were made from these platforms by Tom Mann, the socialist ex-member of parliament; Ben Tillett; Bernard Shaw, the well-known writer on socialist topics; Edward Aveling of the Gas Workers and General Laborers' union; F. W. Wilson; Herren Bebel and Liebknecht, Socialist members of the German reichstag; Dr. Victor Adler, the Austrian socialist; M. Millieraud; La Fargue; Jules Guesde and Jean Juares, Socialist members of the French chamber of deputies, and others. The speakers declared that the masses of the people did not desire war, which, they said, was only provoked by the rulers and capitalists. The names of Emperor William, Dr. Jameson and Cecil Rhodes, when they were mentioned by the speakers, were hissed by the few auditors.

Simultaneously, resolutions were declared carried at the 12 platforms in favor of international arbitration, of the eight-hour law, of universal suffrage and of other measures advocated by the socialists, and denouncing "the greed of the ruling privileged classes, who provoke war in order to control the markets of the world in their own interests."

It was further declared that in order to ensure peace, the abolition of the capitalist and the landlord system is necessary.

Cretan Rebellion Extending.

Constantinople, July 27.—The porte has decided to maintain a defensive attitude in Crete, leaving to the powers the task of inducing the insurgent Cretans to accept the concessions already promised them by the Turkish government. According to news received from Canea, two vessels have landed arms and ammunition at Candia, near the center of the north coast, for the insurgents, showing that the rebellion is extending toward the eastern portion of the island, which has hitherto remained tranquil.

Further Massacres of Armenians.

London, July 27.—London papers publish details of the massacre, in the vicinity of Van on June 15, of thousands of Armenians. It is stated that over 40 villages were destroyed, and that every male person more than 8 years of age has been killed. On account of this last massacre of the Armenians, societies interested in relief work in Asia Minor have appealed once more to the public for additional funds.

Case of Extreme Emergency.

Madrid, July 27.—It is stated that the government has paid the enormous price of £700,000 each for the two war vessels recently bought at Genoa, while a contract has just been given for two torpedo boat destroyers at £60,000 ($300,000), which was dearer than the tender of a first class English firm, on the ground that quicker delivery would be secured. Nothing short of a panic can explain such extravagance.

Weather Against Them.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The drought in some of the provinces of Russia, and excessive rains in others, have destroyed all hopes of a good harvest, and it will nowhere be above the average.

Thinks Turks Will Yet Suffer.

Boston, July 27.—Hagop Bogigian, an Armenian merchant of this city, reached home yesterday from Europe. In an interview, he said that it would be all his life was worth to have appeared in Constantinople, his intended destination. He expressed his belief that a revolution by Turks against their government is imminent in Turkey, and that the sentiment in England is for making the sultan atone for his oppression of the Armenians, even accepting the alternative of war.

Pests In Vermont.

Rutland, Vt., July 27.—C. H. Perkins, entomologist at the Vermont Agricultural Experiment station at Burlington, has issued a bulletin stating that he has received reports from various parts of the state to the effect that the army worm is flourishing in many parts of western Vermont. When the insect was first noticed, a few weeks ago, the farmers did not consider the pest as dangerous, but now in many sections whole meadows and fields of grain are being destroyed in a day.

Spectre of Nihilism.

Berlin, July 27.—The dates of the czar's proposed visits to the principal continental capitals, if, indeed, they have been fixed, are being kept very dark. Recent announcements have been made that his trip is becoming more uncertain daily, and nihilism seems to be the spectre which is standing in his majesty's way. All that is now known of his intention is that it is his purpose to visit Vienna, Berlin and probably Paris, but when the visits will take place it is impossible to say.

RESUME WORK.

Ten Thousand Men Return to the Iron Mills.

Pittsburg, July 27.—Today occurred the beginning of a resumption of iron mills, setting at least 10,000 idle men to work. The success of the Amalgamated association in making the wage settlements in effect means, too, that the men employed in non-union mills will get an advance in their wages, and that their employers will sign agreements to pay them the union prices. This comes as near a recognition of the union as the men are contending for at the present time. The conference was with the Ohio association, but plants in several other states will be started under the agreement. Ten thousand men are interested in the settlement of the wage scale.

TWENTY THOUSAND OUT.

Striking Tailors Say That It Will Be a Fight to the Finish.

New York, July 27.—An all day meeting was held by the striking tailors in this city yesterday. The substance of the remarks made by the various speakers was that since a strike had been deemed necessary and advisable, no compromise should be made; the strikers must stand firm and accept nothing but victory. The fact that the contractors, who had, in the past, combated the tailors, have now joined issues with them is taken as an omen of success for the tailors in their conflict for the entire abolition of the sweat-shop system, the increase of the weekly scale of wages and for a fixed weekly toll standard not to exceed 59 hours. It is estimated that fully 20,000 hands are idle now, on account of the strike in New York city, Brooklyn, Brownsville and Williamsburg. The leaders of the tailors say that the strike is bound to come every year, unless there is some radical change, and they propose to inaugurate that change before the present strike is settled.

In Memoriam.

Sandwich, Mass., July 27.—The life and character of the late ex-Governor William E. Russell was honored in the memorial meeting held here yesterday. That which was noble in his life was eulogized by Charles S. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury, and an immense audience listened to his eloquent words. The Casino, where the memorial service was held, interiorly, had been garbed in sombre drapings, while, as a background to the speaker's platform was an American flag and an ivy wreath, which encircled a likeness of the dead governor. Among those seated with the speaker of the occasion were the selectmen of Bourne and Sandwich, and visitors from Boston and other cities.

Cash and Friend Gone.

Biddeford, Me., July 27.—James Wells notified the police yesterday that he was robbed of cash, checks and valuables aggregating $1100. He claims that he and Joseph Cobb of Windham were drinking together, and he fell asleep. When he awoke, his valuables and Cobb were missing.

Old Landmark Gone.

Auburn, Me., July 27.—The Maine hotel was destroyed by fire last night. It was one of the oldest houses in this part of the state, and had been occupied as a hotel for nearly a century. The buildings were valued at from $12,000 to $15,000. Contents valued at $4500.

Vice-President Shocked.

Bowling Green, Ky., July 27.—A bolt of lightning struck wires running into Potter college. Among those that felt the shock were Vice President Stevenson and family. Although no serious injury was done, all realized the fact that a very narrow escape had been made.

In Navigation's Path.

Providence, July 27.—Captain Williamson of the steamer Connecticut, now laid up for repairs at Stonington, reports that while running the Rhode Island from New York to Providence Friday night he passed a wreck a few miles west of Watch Hill. The wreck was either a schooner or a barge, and was bottom up. It lies directly in the track of steamers plying between New York and Providence or New York and Fall River. Captain Williamson stated that if it had not been for the moonlight, the Rhode Island would certainly have run into the wreck; as it was, the steamer passed within a few feet of the overturned vessel.

Carried Off by Strangers.

Fall River, Mass., July 27.—A strange case of kidnapping was reported to the police yesterday by James M. Manchester, a farmer at Tiverton, R. I. He says his 5-year-old boy, John Philip, was playing in the road, when three men drove alone in an open wagon. The boy's mother was running after him, and when the men saw her they picked the little fellow up and drove rapidly toward the city with him. His father gave chase to them, but lost all trace of them at Stafford road. A car conductor says he saw men, answering the description given, driving toward Flint Village, but the police cannot locate them here.

Killed His Father-In-Law.

Chicago, July 27.—Daniel Shroyer, a well known resident of Park Ridge, was shot and killed yesterday by his son-in-law, George K. Pottinger, a prominent Chicago real estate dealer, who mistook him for a burglar. Mr. Shroyer had been Pottinger's guest. Mr. Pottinger was aroused about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and took his revolver and started to investigate. He was about to enter the kitchen, when he saw the form of a man approaching, and he fired one shot. The bullet struck Mr. Shroyer in the groin, and he died in an hour. Mr. Pottinger is almost distracted, and his wife is prostrated.

Big Concern Stops Work.

Holliston, Mass., July 27.—The harness factory of Hughes & Co., here, has been attached by the New York Counter company of New York for $46,000, and a shutdown of the factory, throwing 100 hands out of work, has resulted. The first states that unless some agreement is reached, it will go into voluntary insolvency. They are rated as doing a $200,000 business last year.

Narrowly Escaped Death.

Lynn, Mass., July 27.—The catboat Georgie, owned by Samuel Holden of the Lynn Yacht club, capsized off Sandy Point, Lynn harbor, yesterday afternoon. Six men, who were on board at the time, were thrown into the water. They clung to the bottom of the boat for 25 minutes, until released by Captain Allen of the steamer Canasatota.

It's a Good Idea to have your table fare wholesome and delicious as well as economical;—in other words, to use COTTOLENE Sold everywhere.

Pillosophy.

Of making many pills there is no end. Every pill-maker says: "Try my pill," as if he were offering you bon bons! The wise man finds a good pill and sticks to it. Also, the wise man who has once tried them never forsakes

..Ayer's Cathartic Pills..

WINSLOW SAYS NO

To His Proposed Nomination For Governor.

HE FAVORS THE GOLD MONETARY STANDARD

And Gives Reasons for His Withdrawal.

Portland, Me., July 27.—Hon. E. B. Winslow, Democratic candidate for governor, made public two letters last night. One was signed by Charles F. Johnson, S. C. Gordon and John W. Deering, and notified him of his nomination as governor by the Democratic state convention. In this letter, the loyal support of the Democracy of Maine was pledged to Mr. Winslow. To this letter of notification, Mr. Winslow replied as follows:

Portland, Me., July 23.

To Hon. Charles F. Johnson, Hon. S. C. Gordon, Hon. John W. Deering:

Gentlemen—Your letter of June 24, informing me of the action of the Democratic state convention held in Portland on June 17, which made me the unanimous choice of the convention as candidate for governor, to be voted for at the approaching election, was duly received, and in reply would say, while I deeply feel the honor conferred upon me, and am profoundly grateful to the Democrats of Maine for the confidence they placed in me in placing me in nomination as their standard bearer, I deferred answering this letter until after the national convention held at Chicago, July 11. I regret very much the complications which have arisen and which will make it impossible for me to see my way clear to accept this nomination so kindly extended to me.

The platform adopted by the state convention, which has declared for a single gold standard, is plain, and it was upon that platform that I was nominated, and I could not, even had I so desired, accept this nomination under any other circumstances than to stand firmly upon the platform made by the Democratic party of Maine. The Democratic national convention adopted a platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and there was a strong pressure brought to bear to have me announce myself in favor of the national convention, which I did not consider was right to do in accepting the nomination as it was tendered to me by the state convention. There have been many expressions on the part of the Democrats of Maine in regard to my duty, but it has been plain to me at all times that there was but one thing for me to do, and that was to stand firmly by the Maine platform.

Since the Democratic national convention it has been thought advisable to hold some meetings of conference with the members of the state committee and the leading members of the Democratic party, that full and free expressions might be obtained, and it was plainly shown that a wide difference of opinion existed, and many of the Democrats of Maine thought it my duty to come forward and endorse the Democratic national platform. I have given no expressions up to the present time as to what I should do, but have given the matter a great deal of thought and study and see but one thing for me to do, and stand, as I wish to, with the people of Maine, and that is to decline the nomination so kindly tendered me, and I assure you that no one regrets this more than I do.

I wish to return my thanks for the many warm congratulations from my friends throughout the state, and had harmony existed in the party it would have been a great pleasure to me to accept the nomination. It is very evident from the free expressions of opinion that if I wish to secure the vote of the Democratic party I shall be obliged to harmonize with both gold and silver platforms, and that I cannot do under any circumstances. There is but one thing for me to do, and that is to thank you, and through you the Democrats of Maine, for the high honor conferred upon me, and most respectfully decline the nomination. Yours very truly,

Edward B. Winslow.

Not Acceptable to Austria.

Washington, July 27.—No answer has as yet been received by the state department from Edward P. Thammond, United States consul at Buda-Pesth, who has been asked to resign. State department officials decline to discuss the statements that charges have been filed against the consul, but merely say that his resignation has been asked for because he "was not acceptable to the Austrian government." Friends have intervened in Mr. Hammond's behalf, but the department recognizes the right of foreign governments to insist on the withdrawal of officials who may be obnoxious to them.

Worst Not Yet Known.

Denver, July 27.—The terrible effects of the cloudburst in Clear Creek canyon, above Golden, last Friday, are still coming to light. Last night four more bodies were found among debris several miles below Golden. There is also a report of eight men, employed in a Denver brewery, who passed through Golden a few hours before the storm, en route to Idaho Springs, for an outing. They have not since been heard from. Colonel H. C. Merriam, commandant of the United States troops at Fort Logan, has detailed 100 of his men to assist in searching the wreckage for bodies.

Ohio River on a Rampage.

Cincinnati, July 27.—Reports from West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio show that all the tributaries of the Ohio river are overflowing. The damage to railroads and other property is very great. The danger of a continuous rise of the Ohio is believed to be passed, as the floods along the tributaries are reported to have reached their height.

Not Likely to Do It Again.

West Point, N. Y., July 27.—For the offense of hazing a "plebe," the court-martial which tried Cadet Rand a few days ago has imposed the severe punishment of confinement to his quarters for a year and loss of all privileges during that time. The cadets strongly disapprove of the sentence.

A WELCOME HOME

The Firemen and People Receive Chief Hosmer

ON HIS RETURN FROM EUROPEAN TRIP.

A Popular Ovation to a Popular Chief.

"Home, again from a foreign shore."

The notes of welcome swelled from the brass instruments in the Lowell Military band as Chief Hosmer neared his own hearth Saturday night, after an absence of nearly two months.

It was a welcome worthy of a chief that he received from his subordinates in the fire department.

Chief Hosmer came up from Boston on the 7.30 train and the last lap of his journey from Europe to his own Spindle city was made in 40 minutes. The scene on his arrival at the Northern depot was one that will remain with him as long as life itself.

The men of the department, the Veteran firemen, Alderman Tryder and Councilman Hallett of the committee on fire department and thousands of people were gathered there to receive him. It was an ovation to the head of the fire fighters. To one of Heelon's couches they escorted him. It was drawn by four white horses and with the chief rode Alderman Tryder and Capt. J. G. Peabody of the "Vets."

Every fireman carried a stick of red fire and the procession, which was led by the Lowell Military band, moved down Thorndike to Dutton, to Merrimack, to Central, to Middlesex, to School, to Westford, and then to the chief's house. The sidewalks along the line of march were black with people.

On Central street, men, women and children crowded into the street.

It was like a triumphal procession. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and Chief Hosmer was compelled to keep his head uncovered along the entire route. The streets were ablaze with red fire. Now and then some enthusiastic friend would shout a welcome to the chief and the cheering would break out anew. So large was the crowd at the old post office square and Tower's corner, that Acting Chief Norton, who marched at the head of the line, would have much difficulty making a way had it not been for the assistance of the police.

The engine house on Branch street was covered with Japanese lanterns, and was brilliantly illuminated. A portrait of the chief hung over the entrance. It was decorated with the national colors and over it were the words "Welcome Home to Our Chief."

Similar decorations were on the Westford street house. Japanese lanterns were strung from the cupola to the ground, and extended out over the sidewalk.

Fireworks were set off, and red fire was burned.

But the climax was reached at the Chief's own home. The crowd blockaded Westford street for 150 feet each side of the residence. Over the end of the lawn was an iron framework, filled in with the words "Chief, Welcome to Our Home."

The house and grounds were strung with Japanese lanterns, and the interior of the residence was aglow with lights. In the rear there was a display of fireworks. On the piazza and lawn were gathered friends of the chief.

When Chief Hosmer alighted from his carriage there was a mighty cheer. To those gathered at the home he waved his hat.

Then he shook hands with every fireman and veteran; they wanted him to make a speech, but he could not—he was overcome with joy. The band played, "The Girl I left Behind Me," the crowd caught on and cheered, and the Chief laughed.

Acting Chief Norton, in behalf of the department, welcomed him home and then the people pressed forward to shake his hand.

The big reception planned by Acting Chief Norton and the committee on fire department was a great surprise to Mr. Hosmer.

CITY COUNCIL MUST ACT.

Board of Health Notifies Hospital Not to Receive Contagious Diseases.

It is made compulsory on cities having a population of 20,000 and over to have a hospital for contagious cases. The attention of the city council has been called to the matter by the board of health, but no attention was paid to it.

Now the board of health has notified one of the hospitals not to receive contagious cases, and some action will have to be taken by the city authorities.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

Mentioned as a Candidate For Lieutenant Governor.

Lowell will have a candidate for lieutenant governor at the democratic state convention in Joseph L. Chalifoux. In previous democratic conventions Mr. Chalifoux was mentioned for several places on the ticket, but always declined. Mr. Chalifoux has been one of the successful business men of the city and a former president of the Board of Trade.—Boston Globe.

WAS HELD UP

By Two Drunken Men Near Lakeview.

Two men held up John Flemings, son of Alderman Flemings, on the road between Willow Dale and Lakeview Friday night, and demanded money. The men were intoxicated and Mr. Flemings had no trouble in eluding them.

Soldier Boys' at Home.

Company M, after a week's thorough enjoyment of camp life, pulled up stakes and deserted South Framingham Saturday afternoon.

The boys are tanned, but very healthy for their outing. Capt. A. T. Mitten was in command, with Lieuts. Gillow and McNulty assisting.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

SATURDAY'S BALL GAMES.

T. R. and T's Beat South Ends in a Hot Game—Florence Wins.

There was another small riot at the T. R. and T.-South End game at North Billerica, Saturday, and as a result, Manager Kane challenges the T. R. and T.'s to play with the same teams on neutral grounds for $50 a side. There were all kinds of noises and kicks during which the T. R. and T.'s played steadier than their opponents, winning out by a score of 21 to 17. The score:

T. R. & T's.

	A. B.	R.	B.	T. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Mahoney, ss	6	2	1	0	1	0	3
Barrett, 3	5	3	1	1	0	1	2
Vaughan, l	5	4	3	0	0	3	0
Costello, m	6	2	1	0	1	0	0
Maxwell, 2	6	2	1	1	4	1	1
Morris, 1	6	1	1	1	7	0	0
McCullom, c	6	2	2	0	4	1	1
Hannon r	5	2	1	1	2	0	1
McCarthy, p	5	3	3	3	3	3	0
Totals	51	21	14	14	27	9	8

SOUTH ENDS.

Shanley, m	6	1	1	1	1	0	0
Quigley, r. p	6	2	2	2	4	1	0
Whalen, ss	6	2	1	1	0	2	1
Ledwidge, 3	6	0	1	1	2	3	1
Hoyle, 1	5	3	1	1	10	0	0
McVey, l	5	2	1	1	2	1	2
Hull, 2b	5	2	1	1	1	5	1
Moore, p. r	3	3	2	0	2	2	0
Davis, c	5	2	0	2	2	0	0
Totals	51	10	10	10	24	13	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
T. R. and T's	0	0	3	3	1	7	0	7	0—21
South Ends	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	1—16

Summary—Earned runs, South Ends, 2; T. R. & T's, 13; two base hits, Barrett 1, Shanley 1; stolen bases, T. R. & T's 12, South Ends 10; bases on balls, by Moore 8, by Quigley 1, by McCarthy 2; hit by pitched ball, Quigley; struck out, by McCarthy 7, by Moore 4; time, 3.30; umpire, Corrigan; attendance 150.

Florence 11, Y. M. C. I. 4.

The Florence club made another strike towards the top by defeating the Y. M. C. Is. in an interesting game at Mountain Rock, the score being 11 to 4.

Games Saturday and Standing of Clubs.

At Pittsburg—New York, 10; Pittsburg, 7.

At Cleveland—Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 9.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 2.

At Chicago—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 6.

At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Washington, 6.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 10; Boston, 5.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 7; Fall River, 3.

At Brockton—Brockton, 2; Pawtucket, 1.

At Bangor—Bangor, 6; Augusta, 1.

	Won	Lost	Pc't won
Cincinnati	39	26	.694
Cleveland	34	27	.667
Baltimore	32	26	.667
Chicago	49	33	.563
Pittsburg	44	36	.550
Boston	42	37	.532
Brooklyn	37	44	.457
Philadelphia	36	44	.450
Washington	33	43	.434
New York	31	47	.405
St. Louis	24	57	.296
Louisville	20	57	.260
	Won	Lost	Pc't won
Fall River	46	23	.667
Brockton	41	28	.594
Bangor	39	30	.565
New Bedford	36	30	.545
Pawtucket	33	36	.478
Portland	27	41	.397
Augusta	26	43	.377
Lewiston	26	43	.377

LESS THAN AN OUNCE

Of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets May Prove Preventive of a Pound of Physic.

It requires only a few grains of the wonderful constituents in fresh Kola nuts—caffein, theobromine, kolanin—to properly and speedily stimulate and invigorate nerves, brain, blood and muscles, to regulate and strengthen the functions of heart, liver, stomach and kidneys. In Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets, the most active medical agents of Kola, extracted from fresh, undried nuts (this is guaranteed), are preserved by a sugar coating and the remedy is presented in the most convenient and lasting form known to modern pharmacy. If you are overworked or unduly fatigued, if especial exertion is required, if you ride the bicycle, or practice athletics in any form, if you are sleepless, neuralgic, dyspeptic, rheumatic, or melancholy, if you are about to take a journey by land or sea, if you have indulged to freely in alcoholic stimulants, if you lack vigor and your nervous system is not at proper pitch—take not less than two, nor more than three of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets daily, for two or three days and be surprised as well as gratified at the results. Physicians prescribe these tablets because they know their genuineness; patients by the hundreds testify as to the benefits derived, and all agree that there are absolutely no evil or secondary effects. The proprietors absolutely guarantee infallible results from one box of tablets. Positively no opium, morphia, or other narcotics used.

$1.00 per package (one month's treatment); see Dr. Charcot's name on package. All druggists or sent direct. Kola booklet free. George C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, wholesale agents.

FREEZERS

The new White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer is the best made. We have all the sizes at prices lower than any other house in New England.

HAMMOCKS

Every style and quality, prices from 50 cents upwards. Chinese and Mexican, woven and canvas, with or without pillows, valance and stretchers. Hammock Hooks and Ropes. For sale by

BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 Central Street.

$150 will buy a first class DINING AND ICE CREAM SALOON AT SANBORN & DONOVAN'S
ROOM 1, SWAN BUILDING, CENTRAL ST.
Bad Debts Collected. Auctioneering and Appraising.

G. C. TAYLOR & CO.

Successors to Cook, Taylor & Co., 98-100 Merrimack St.

SPECIAL

Markdown AND Clearance Sale

Before stock-taking we have marked down our entire stock of

Dry and Fancy Goods

Our entire stock sold at less than 50c. on the $1.

Read a Few of Our Prices.

50 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, only 25c., down from 75c and $1.00.

50 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, warranted 10c. a pair, were 20c., all sizes.

Ladies' Separate Skirts. The best assortment in America. Lowest bottom prices. A good skirt for $1.92, worth $4.

Black Silk Crepons, 15 pieces of the best goods at about fifty cents on the dollar.

10 pieces black Henrietta, 48 inches wide, 47c. silk finished, worth $1.

25 pairs fine Irish Point Lace Curtains, $2.98, sold everywhere for $5.00.

10 pieces black Satin Rhadame, 59c, worth 92c., for this sale only.

Ladies' Wrappers and Muslin Suits almost given away.

O'Donnell & Gilbride's

Another Money-Saving Sale

In our Basement Dept. this Week. A Carload of Genuine

STEEL ENAMEL WARE

To be offered at the lowest prices ever quoted, together with hundreds of other bargains.

SIX-QUART SAUCEPANS

LARGE SIZE GREY ENAMELED PRESERVE KETTLES

Have always sold for 65c. During this week will be sacrificed at

29 Cents Each

Made from block tin, 11 inches across top, sold everywhere 18 cents each. For this sale,

10 Cents EACH.

SUPERIOR WRINCERS

With pure White Rolls. Price for this sale,

$1.89 each

Former price, $2.50, warranted for 5 years.

Genuine Grey Enameled Tea Pots

7-inch pie bottom Grey Enameled KETTLES

Like cut, never sold less than $1.25. Price for this sale, 69c. Each.

Genuine Granite and Agate 2-Quart Farini Boilers

marked down to 69c. Each.

Two-quart size, for this sale,

33 Cents EACH.

Never before sold less than 75 cents.

20 dozen Grey Enameled Wash Bowls 15 cents each.
50 dozen No. 7 Grey Enameled Fry Pans 10 cents each.
50 dozen Genuine Grey Enameled Long Handled Dippers, 18 cents each.
75 dozen Pudding Pans, medium size, always sold 25 cents, for this week the price will be 12 1-2 cents.
50 dozen Grey Enameled Cups, always sold 25 cents, for this sale, 10 cents each.

A FEW LOTS TO CLOSE OUT

200 Screens marked down from 25 cents to 10 cents each.
4 dozen Ice Cream Freezers down to $1.00 each.
One lot of Wood Baskets, marked down from $1.00 to 15 cents each.

O'Donnell & Gilbride

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 47. THE SUN leads in local news. LOWELL, MASS., MONDAY, JULY 27, 1896. THAT'S WHY it leads in circulation. PRICE ONE CENT.

SECOND EDITION

ATHLETIC MEET

At the Fair Grounds of Famous Champions.

WEFERS AND KILPATRICK IN SEVERAL RACES.

The Burkes' Field Day a Success.

Had the big rain storm which flooded the city Friday night, ceased at about four or five o'clock, Saturday morning, the newly organized Burkes' Amateur Athletic club would have had 6000 people at its first out-door meeting on the Fair grounds.

The Burkes' advertised well and had many "fancy" athletes present, and yet the attendance was not over 3,000. Many expected that the track would be heavy, and at its best that track is slow, and for that reason did not attend; but every lover of athletics who did attend received his money's worth, for without any exaggeration there was wonderful running at the meet.

Wefers, Burke, Kilpatrick, Murphy the trainer, and all the principal stars in the amateur athletic firmament were present, and it was a great event from every standpoint, except financially.

The fun started at 3 p. m., with the 100 yards' novice. Many of the local cranks were expecting Denny Murphy of the Emerald base ball team in this race, but he failed to show up.

The novice 100 yards dash was won by M. J. Gagne of Franklin Falls, N. H., who won the first trial heat in eleven seconds, and the final from H. S. Whitney of Manhatran Gym. Time 11 1-5.

Then came the 100 handicap in which everyone was interested, because Wefers started in it.

The summaries:

100 yards novice—First heat, won by M J Gagne, Franklin, N H; William Milligan, second. Time, 11 seconds. Second heat, won by E Rogers, Lowell; J G Ryan second. Time 11 2-5 seconds. Third heat won by H S Whitney, Manhattan Gym; J J Flannery, second. Time 11 1-5 seconds. Fourth heat, won by E L Glick, N E B C; F H Widdop second. Time, 11 1-5 seconds. Fifth heat, won by W F Kelliher, Lowell; F G Bramer, P A A, second. Time, 11 3-5 seconds. Final heat, won by M. J. Gagne; H S Whitney second. Time, 11 1-5 seconds.

100-yard dash, handicap—First heat, won by B J Wefers (scratch); P C Stingle, S A C, (7 1-2 yards), second. Time, 10 seconds. Second heat, won by H C Kennington, D H S, (9 yards), J M Gallagher, (8 yards), second. Time, 10 seconds. Third heat, won by J E Sullivan, P A C, (9 1-2 yards), L M Nathan, P A C, (7 1-2 yards), second. Time, 10 seconds. Fourth heat, won by W B Boyce, Brookline H S, (8 1-2 yards); F H Widdop, (9 yards), second. Time, 10 seconds. Fifth heat, won by Tom Burke, B A A, (3 yards); G W Emery, Pen A A, (10 yards), second. Time, 10 1-5 seconds. Final heat, won by Kennington, (9 yards); B J Wefers, (scratch), second. Time, 9 3-5 seconds.

880-yard run, scratch—Won by Charles H Kilpatrick, New York A C; A M Remington, New York A C, second. Time, 2 minutes 4 seconds.

Special race, 350-yard run—Won by F B Looney, Lowell; George Holm, Charlestown Y M C A, second. Time, 45 3-5 seconds.

440-yard run, novice—Won by W Milligan, Andover; F H Widdop, Lawrence, second. Time, 57 2-5 seconds.

Two mile run—Won by A L Wright, Waltham; A D McDonald, C G A A, second. Time, 9 minutes 49 seconds.

Running high jump, handicap—Won by W B Boyce, Brookline H S (5 inches), 5 feet 7 inches; F B Looney, Lowell (6 inches), second 5 feet 5 inches.

440-yard run, handicap—Won by H C Kennington, Dedham High school (33 yards); S M Nathan, Fitchburg A C (25 yards), second. Time, 49 3-5 seconds.

One-mile run, handicap—Won by Charles Kilpatrick (scratch); D C Hall, South Boston, second. Time, 4 minutes 39 1-5 seconds.

One-mile relay team race—Won by Mizpah A C of Worcester, in 3 minutes 36 3-5 seconds.

The officials were: Referee Fisher H Pearson, Lowell C and A A. Judges at finish, W H Plummer, Worcester C G A A, William H Cox, Burkes' A A C, James Flood, Lowell Y M C I. Field judges, Gardner W Pearson, Lowell C and A A, Willis P Burbank, Lowell, John P. Farley, Burke's A A C. Inspectors, James A Wefers, Georgetown C A A, Amateur, J Leonard, Harvard M S, Richard F Welch, Burkes' A A C, Edward Hanley, Burkes' A A C. Clerk of course, John B Moran, Boston; assistant, Wm J Dunn, M T T; starter, Mike Murphy, N Y A C, and Yale A A; timers, John Graham, B A A, John F Mokely, Peninsula A A, John Boulet, Charlesbank A A; scorer, Dr. Wm J Leonard, Burkes' A A C; marshal, John Ewing, Burkes' A A C; assistant, John F Morrissey, Y M C L, Lawrence; announcer, B Bradley Ostheurs, Suffolk A C; games committee, Burkes' A A C, Thomas Keegan, John Coughlin, P H Guthrie, James M Graham and John Witmo.

Wefers ran the first trial in 10 seconds which Phil Stingle a close second. In the final he met a corker in young H. C. Kennington of the Dedham High school who with a 9 yards cap beat the champion by about a yard in 9.35. Had Wefers time been taken it would have been under 10 seconds which is simply wonderful on that track.

Kennington not only beat Wefers but in the 440 with 33 yards on Tom Burke, the Athenian champion, he finished first but run himself out to do it.

In the two mile run only three started one of them being Wright of Waltham, the champion of New England, who went pretty fast in 9.49.

Seven started in the mile including Kilpatrick, the champion of the world who doubled the honors with Wefers as a favorite. Kilpatrick's style got the crowd immediately and when he won the race easily they were delighted.

The feature of the afternoon's performance was the attempt by Wefers to lower his world's record of 31 1-5 seconds. He was paced by Jere Delaney of Worcester and Frank Looney of Lowell. He ran like the wind and overtook Delaney at the 100 yards. Looney had 40 yards and Wefers nearly caught him at the tape. When the time was announced at 31 2-5, the crowd cheered long and loud, for it was a grand exhibition, considering the fact that the track was a circular one and heavy besides.

The high jump was a very pleasing event for in it a Lowell man, Frank Looney, with a 6 inch handicap, got second prize. W. B. Boyce of the Newton High school and a strapping young fellow surprised every one. He had 5 inches on the scratch man, Phil Stingle, and got first prize at 5 feet 7 inches. Stringle failing to clear 6 feet. A funny feature of this event was the appearance of Champeaux of this city, a young man of athletic tendencies, who said that he could make them all hustle at his style of high jumping. His style consisted of a somersault over the tape a la Barnum & Bailey. It was a pretty way but not a jump and Mr. Champeaux retired early as he could not jump according to rules.

Frank Looney of this city won a special 350 yards scratch race against a Charlestown man named Holm.

The final event was the relay race between the Mizpahs of Worcester and the Suffolks, which the Mizpahs won, the mile being run in 3.36 2-5.

The prizes were gold watches and clocks.

AS TO THE "SLIVER."

What He Says of His Candidacy for Congress.

Speaking of Jeremiah O'Sullivan at the Lowell ratification meeting, our esteemed namesake the Lawrence Sun says that, "The Sliver sat in the body of the hall as a spectator," but he accompanied the speakers to the hall and sat on the platform. Mr. Sullivan is quoted as saying: That he would hire Huntington hall convene a meeting and speak in his own behalf.

That is right. The meeting on Friday night was one in the interests of Bryan and Sewall.

DRANK AMMONIA

And Found His Mistake too Late—He Will Recover.

Jeremiah Murray, a city employe, residing on Lagrange street, by mistake drank from a bottle of ammonia at 10.30 last night and suffered excruciating agony. Dr. Ricker was called to attend him and says he will recover.

Right Hand Cut Up.

James Chamberlain, residing at 66 D street, and employed in the Howe Lumber company's mill got his right hand caught in a saw there this morning and the middle finger was so badly lacerated that it will have to be amputated.

LOST—A pocketbook between the waiting room and Northern depot. The person finding it please return to Sun Office and receive liberal reward.

FOR SALE

Cottage house and about 5000 feet of land at 26 Butterfield Street. House contains 9 rooms, steam heat, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar and there is plenty of room in rear of house to build another house or stable. Good neighborhood. Inquire on premises between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR FLOWERS

GO TO

PATTEN & CO., FLORISTS

293 Central Street.

FOR SALE—Five St. Bernard dog pups, 5 weeks old. Apply at 15 Winter st. Frank Townsend.

SCOTT & O'DAY,

Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers

Steam, Gas and Water Piping.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

54 APPLETON STREET.

Opposite New Post Office. Telephone 54-4

The Consumers' Brewing Co.'s

EXPORT BEER

Bottled and Steamed at the Brewery, is the

Best Spring Tonic

Just Out. For Sale by All Local Dealers.

LATEST

WORK WITHOUT PAY.

That Is What Supt. Cheney Made the Teamsters Do Saturday.

Something happened at the city stables Saturday that has never occurred before. When the teamsters reported for work in the morning, it was raining, and they proceeded to clean the horses, harnesses and stalls. This took some time and when it was completed they were told that they could lay off for the day, without pay.

This is the first time such a thing has been done. It would have been only fair to the men to have informed them when they first reported that they would be laid off, and not ask them to work for nothing.

The rain today interfered with the sewer work.

FUNERALS.

EGLETON—The funeral of P. J. Egleton, who was killed in a railroad accident, took place yesterday afternoon from the undertaking rooms of C. H. Molloy. Passaconaway tribe of Red Men, No. 32, of which the deceased was a member, had general charge of the arrangements.

Four members acted as pall bearers. The procession went to the Edson cemetery chapel where services were conducted by Rev. George F. Kenngott. The ritual of the Red Men was used at the grave.

TOMPSON—George R. Thompson was buried this afternoon from his parents' home on Church street and was largely attended. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

PLUNKETT—Loretta Plunkett, child of Francis and Mary Plunkett, died yesterday at their home, 40 Newhall street. The funeral took place this afternoon and was well attended. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

LOWNEY—St. Peter's church was crowded this morning when a high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Fr. McKenna for the repose of the soul of Miss Minnie Lowney. Friends and relatives were present in large numbers, showing the esteem in which the young lady was held by those who knew her. The choir was directed by T. F. Molloy and rendered Schmidt's requiem mass. During the service solos were rendered by Mr. Molloy, James E. Donnelly and Miss McLaughlin. After the service the funeral cortege proceeded to the Catholic cemetery where the interment took place.

At the grave Rev. Fr. Ronan officiated. The pall bearers were Messrs. William McCarthy, Edward O'Connell, Philip Loughlin, John Harrington William Farrell and Patrick Ryan. There were many beautiful floral offerings. The family sent a beautiful broken column inscribed "Sister."

PERSONAL.

The family of Col. Percy Parker went to Straw's Point, N. H., Saturday.

Mrs. J. F. Tranter of Westford street is on a visit to her old home in Newminas, N. S.

Miss Emily Benner of Brooklyn is the guest of the Misses Coot of Concord street.

Mrs. Nancy H. Webber and her daughter, Lillian, of Middlesex street, have gone to Juniper.

Miss Nellie Connell, who has been dangerously ill at her home in the Highlands, is now rapidly convalescing.

Mrs. George C. Fox of Catskill, N Y., accompanied by Miss Sadie Parkin, is the guest of her sons, Mr. A. P. and H. J. Fox of the "Spa."

Thomas Talbot of North Billerica with seven friends left Saturday on a tally-ho ride to Kennebunkport, Me. They will be 3 1-2 days on the road.

Miss Rose Dacharme, in the employ of O'Donnell & Gilbride, returned Saturday from her vacation which was pleasantly spent at Salisbury beach and vicinity

Police Officer Bernard McCaffrey of Cambridge with his wife and child, and his neice, Miss Julia McHugh, a popular young teacher of Cambridge, is stopping at the residence of Mr. Holmes, Long pond.

The following Lowell people registered this week at the Ocean house, York Beach: Miss Alice M. Myers, M. J Burnham, E. J. Piper, E. M. Breene, M. A. Gorman, E. J. Lovejoy, A. H. Kittredge.

ANOTHER DROWNING.

A French Boy Drowned in the Canal at Broadway.

Odile Paquette, aged 5 1-2 years, whose parents reside at 9 Brooks street, was playing around the canal near Broadway, above the guard locks, Saturday evening, and fell in, going down for the last time before anyone could go to assist him.

Undertaker Albert was notified immediately, but the body was not found until yesterday. The father's name is Elie Paquette.

NORTH CHELMSFORD.

Yesterday afternoon Crystal Lake grove was visited by the largest crowd of the season, people being present from Lowell, West Chelmsford and many other places. Mirault's band of Lowell gave an excellent concert. McElroy's orchestra of Lowell also gave a concert at the Falconheights and a large crowd was in attendance.

The street railway Co. are putting in new poles along the line in this village and citizens propose to petition the directors for a branch track to Crystal lake.

Police Court. Pickman J.

There were 35 drunks in today, the majority receiving small fines.

Mary Conley received 3 months in jail and Emma Garvey four months. James A. Cunningham got three months in jail.

Wm. Raymond and Annie Smith were arrested from the boulevard for alleged adultery and were held in $600 for the grand jury.

Little Child Scalded.

A woman residing on Chapel street, near Shenandoah Valley threw some hot water on a child who was playing in the yard and scalded the young one.

Marriage Intentions.

The following intentions were recorded at the city clerk's office today:

William Hatley 29 to Nora Murphy 27.

Joseph McMann 30 to Mary Brodly 31, Lawrence.

Sifroid Houssean 23 to Delia Lavallee 17.

When you need printing remember The Sun.

THE GRAND JURY SITS

AT THE COURT HOUSE ON THE HORSE DEAL.

Many Witnesses Summoned to Appear For And Against the Committee—The Proceedings Secret.

The Middlesex county grand jury came together at the court house on Gorham street this morning for an extraordinary purpose.

It was that of hearing charges against councilmen of this city or in other words it was the "horse deal" over again; but before a tribunal of justice.

The proceedings are similar to those in any criminal case, the government witness alone being heard. Everything which transpires is kept a profound secret and should the jury return an indictment a trial by jury in the Superior criminal court takes place or if no bill is found the men under suspicion are free from any and all charges.

The grand jury is the same as that at the last session of the criminal court, the foreman being Richard Dobbins, proprietor of the Lowell Boiler Works.

Many of the witnesses at the recent investigation were summoned, and the new ones are: Major Noyes, Alderman Crowley, City Engineer Bowers, A. Lachance of the C. I. Hood Co., Alderman John Wilson, Jason Fuller, Arthur Cluer, John Sawtelle, Ed. Couant, Dr. Robert Wood, veterinary surgeon, Charles Costello and D. Moody Prescott, an agent for a road machine, who lives in the country and whose name could not be learned, and it is said a young woman whose name is not known.

Judge Lilley called the jurors to order at 10 o'clock promptly and Clerk Theo. C. Hurd called the roll, all the jurors but two were present and these two came in later.

The Court charged the jurors to maintain the strictest silence regarding everything that might take place at the hearing and informed them that he or any other justice of the court, if duly notified, would be pleased to instruct them should they need instructions.

At 10.50 Councilman Hunton, the first witness to go in, was called and he remained in some time.

DEATHS.

NOEL—Lillian C. Noel, aged 31 years, died Saturday at her home, 46 Lincoln street.

GREENHALGE — Alice Greenhalge, aged 2 years, died yesterday at her parents' home, 38 Sutherland street.

MOXLEY—Mrs. Philena Moxley, aged 84 years, died yesterday at her home, 614 Gorham street.

PLAISTED—Ira H. Plaisted, a resident of Tyngsboro and formerly of this city, died July 26, aged 76 years. At one time he did business in the firm of Randlett & Plaisted, the grocers.

LOWNEY—Miss Minnie Lowney, aged 34 years, died at St. John's hospital Saturday. She was a native of Lowell, a graduate of the Franklin school and an esteemed member of the sodalities of St. Peter's church. She is survived by two sisters, Misses Katie and Lizzie Lowney, and two brothers, John J. and Edward Lowney, the latter a popular member of the Burke Temperance institute.

FLANDERS—Henry M. Flanders, aged 48 years, died Saturday at his home in this city.

HARRINGTON—Margaret Harrington, aged 63 years, widow of the late John Harrington, died last evening at her home 38 Union street. Funeral Wednesday morning from St. Peter's church.

SHEA—Bridget Shea aged 70 years, died yesterday at 5 McGuirk's yard. The remains will be sent to Ayer Junction tomorrow for interment.

YOUNG—Nellie Young, child of Frank and Annie Young, died this morning at their home on Pleasant street in the Navy Yard.

BURROWS—Henry M. Burrows, aged 79 years, died Saturday at 436 Lawrence street.

LABOR MEN CARELESS.

Sad Result of Lack of Organization in Some of the Mills.

Local labor men suggest that the argument of the gold standard advocates that wages are less in Mexico a free silver country, than in the United States, a gold standard country, can be met with the reply that in Mexico labor is unorganized. They claim that there is no need of looking to Mexico for poorly paid operatives. Right here in Lowell in a certain mill card room employes are paid 7 cents an hour and are glad to get work at that. But they are not organized.

MERRIMACK CLOTHING COMPANY'S SAYINGS.

THINK OF US WHEN IT RAINS

This year we have sold an unusual number of Mackintoshes, possibly on account of so much rainy weather, or may be on account of the low price of $5, for which we sell a fully warranted garment; others we have at $8 to $15. Of course we don't depend upon these goods for any profit.

WHEN IT SHINES

Dozens of light, cool wearables are suggested, they say we caught the town with our crash suits this summer. We have a few left—Duck Pants too—but not the kind that are cut for overall patterns. We have the best there is at $1. Patient waiters are never losers; it is so if you want a straw hat; for a man, half price is not bad, and for children 50c. for a $1.50 hat is pretty tempting.

FOR VACATION OUTFIT

Everything except bicycles and shoes, from the suit case at $5 to a Japanese Tie at 11c., Negligee Shirts, the $1.75 kind at 75c.; Golf Caps 50c.; Belts at all prices. Cotton Sweaters 17c., for men and boys.

MERRIMACK Fashion Corner. Reliable Clothiers **CLOTHING CO.**

THE SUN EXTRA 5 O'CLOCK

BEFORE U. S. COURT

Crew of Herbert Fuller Arrives in Boston Today.

THE MEN TAKEN BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER.

Monks, the Passenger Will Get Bail.

Boston, July 27.—Thomas Bram, Chas. Brown and the other members of the crew of the ill fated ship, Herbert Fuller in which a triple murder was committed arrived in this city today in charge of Officer Kline of Halifax. All were heavily handcuffed.

They left Halifax yesterday morning and before their arrival here were taken before U. S. Commissioner Fiske.

They were met at the wharf by officers from Station 1 who will have them in custody.

The U. S. commissioner will make a thorough investigation. U. S. Attorney Casey in charge. Monks, the passenger, will be let out on bonds while it is probable that the others will remain in jail until after trial.

POPULISTS ON STUMP.

Men and One Woman of National Reputation Will Speak.

St. Louis, Mo., July 27—The populists are to put up a vigorous campaign and have selected the following to go upon the stump: Sen. Butler, Eugene V. Debs, ex-Chairman Taubnec, Robert Schilling of Milwaukee, Sen. Allen of Neb., Sen. Peffer of Kansas and Gov. Llewelyn of that state, Miss Mary Lease, Gen. Coxey and Brown of Coxey fame.

STRUCK BY ENGINE.

Young Couple Killed and Their Horse Badly Injured by Train.

Malone, N. Y., 27—Lewis Sancomb and Nellie Busby, aged respectively 18 and 16 years, of Chataguay, while driving home through this town at one o'clock Sunday morning, were struck by a Central Vermont engine and both killed while the horse was terribly injured.

THREE WERE DROWNED

While Attempting to Cross Ohio River in a Shell.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 27.—Frank Coughlin, Mrs. Lizzie Long and Miss Daisey Long were drowned while trying to cross the Ohio in a shell yesterday.

STORMS IN THE WEST

Do Great Damage to Property. Cloud Burst at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 27—Two severe storms swept through the eastern part of the state yesterday. A small cloud burst over the city.

SHIP WORKS DESTROYED.

Million Dollar Fire in Belfast, Ireland, Yesterday.

Belfast, Ire., July 27.—The Harland & Wolff and the Workman & Clark ship building shops were destroyed by fire last night, the loss reaching $1,500,000.

Michigan Also Suffers.

Detroit, Mich., July 27—A tornado did much damage in southern Michigan.

HOT FROM THE WIRE.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Willow Grove was burned by an incendiary fire yesterday.

W. H. Smith, late general manager of the Associated Press, died at Lake Forest yesterday.

J. L. Coffee, president of the State Board of Pharmacy, of Illinois, was stabbed by Dr. Crabtree, a druggist at Cairo.

BROKE HIS LEG.

A Methuen Man Meets a Mix-Up Near Lawrence.

D. Angelo Francone, an employe of the Methuen water works, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon in Lawrence.

He had boarded a Lowell car on his way to one of the camps up river.

When near Burnham's he attempted to get off the car while it was in motion. In some manner he caught his foot and was thrown forward, striking heavily on the ground.

The car was instantly stopped and the men went back to see whether he had been seriously hurt or not.

They found that his left leg had been broken between the knee and thigh and that he would be unable to move.

He was removed in the ambulance to the city hospital.

LOCAL NOTES.

Best coal at lowest prices at E. A. Wilson's, corner of Bridge and Merrimack streets, Runels' building. If you have no time to call, telephone.

A window in W. W. Murphy's saloon on Middlesex street was broken last night by a brick, the miscreant who threw the missile stealing a bottle of whiskey from the window.

The Elms defeated the Clover club Saturday, by a score of 20 to 16. The features of the game were the pitching of Duffy and the batting of the Elms. They have not yet met defeat and are willing to play any team in Lowell. Address all challenges to Henry McLaughlin, 24 Williams street.



"LET'S HAVE A LITTLE FUN WITH HIM."

STATE COMMITTEE BOLTS

When Asked to Endorse the Chicago Platform and Ticket.

A Bryan-Williams Club Formed in Boston to Conduct the Campaign — Representatives Present From Every Part of the state—The Y. M. D. C. Still Floundering.

The campaign goes bravely on and every day the friends of free silver bring new recruits, new forces to the cause. After the revolt of the democratic state committee Saturday the loyal democrats met and formed a powerful Bryan and Williams club to conduct the campaign.

No time was lost and the state committee will find that its efforts to block the progress of the silver movement or to defeat Hon. George Fred Williams, will be hopelessly defeated.

In his expression regarding the populists of the west and the white trash of south Nathan Mathews sounded his own political doom.

Mr. Mellen called the meeting to order. He said the meeting was suggested by Mr. Williams. The invitations were sent to people who had written letters to Mr. Williams suggesting ways and means of conducting the campaign in the interest of Bryan and Sewall, George Fred Williams and free silver.

The organization of a club, he said, should be for the purpose of co-operating with the state central committee, to educate the voters and to make it possible to carry the state for Bryan and Sewall and George Fred Williams.

The movement assumed shape at the Parker house, Boston, in the afternoon, about forty persons being present among them being the following: H. J. Jaquith, ex-president of the Hancock bank; James H. Mellen, Timothy W. Coakley, John O'Gara of Spencer, E. O. Marshall of Charlestown, Citizen Hobart of Braintree, Robert Trent Paine 3d, Harry Lloyd, Col. T. F. Doherty, Lawyer Frank Curran of Woburn, Frank K. Foster, William J. Burke and J. L. Chalifoux and John H. Harrington of Lowell.

A temporary organization was then formed with H. T. Schaefer as chairman, Joseph A. Donnison as secretary and H. J. Jaquith as treasurer.

T. W. Coakley stated that it appeared to him that the old organizations could not be depended upon to uphold the banner of democracy. He pitched into the Young Men's Democratic club, saying that it was in its dotage. The rank and file is loyal to the party, to Bryan and Sewall and to George Fred Williams.

Mr. John Harrington of Lowell touched up the state committee and said if it was not loyal one would be chosen that would be loyal.

Frank K. Foster said the Chicago convention was the reincarnation of the democratic party.

Robert Treat Paine, Rep. Mellen and John O'Gara of Spencer spoke at length.

Other addresses were made by ex-Treasurer Charles Lewis of Framingham, Frank P. Curran of Woburn, Citizen Hobart of Braintree, and J. L. Chalifoux of Lowell.

Jeremiah O'Sullivan having entered, was called upon. He told of the proceedings of the state committee which he had just left. He said that a resolution endorsing the Chicago ticket and platform was defeated, not by the men on the committee from the districts, but by those at large, most of whom are selected by the committee itself.

A motion was adopted that the temporary organization be made permanent.

Mr. Piller presented a draft of a constitution and bylaws which he read. It proposed that the organization be named the Bryan-Williams club, its officers to consist of a president, 10 vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer.

Mr. Curran offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the refusal of the democratic state committee to indorse the platform and candidates of the national democratic convention and the deferring of the calling of the state convention to a period in the campaign season too late for an effective expression of the sentiment of the democratic voters of the state, imposes upon the true supporters of the democratic platform the duty of rallying to the support of the platform the voters of the commonwealth.

"Resolved, That this organization pledges its members collectively and individually to that task."

Mr. Foster offered the following additional resolutions:

"Resolved, that the members of this club pledge their hearty and unqualified support to the Chicago platform and the candidacy of Bryan and Sewall and a democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts who will stand squarely upon the declaration of principles adopted at Chicago.

"Resolved, that we also register our high appreciation of the courage and manhood shown by George Fred Williams and the other delegates from Massachusetts who were true to the democratic cause at Chicago."

There was some objection to the passage of the first resolution but it was strongly supported by Mr. Mellen and others.

Mr. Harrington said he would hate to go back to Lowell and tell his people that this gathering was as cowardly as the 24 members of the state committee.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Pratt suggested that the gentlemen present get together in groups representing the congressional districts and select a man from each for the organization committee. The motion for the appointment of the committee and Mr. Pratt's suggestion were both adopted and the committee was named as follows:

J. W. Lewis of Pittsfield, Dr. M. E. Mellen of Chicopee, James H. Mellen of Worcester, G. A. Mahoney of Pepperell, J. H. Harrington of Lowell, George A. Collins of Salem, E. C. Marshall of Charlestown, John F. Holland of Winchester, W. G. Harbor of East Boston, M. H. Morgan of Boston, J. F. Dowd of Hyde Park, F. A. Hobart of Braintree, L. S. Pratt of Cottage City.

The Young Men Faltering.

The Young Men's Democratic club of Massachusetts is floundering about previous to its going out of existence or else reorganizing on a new basis.

Democratic State Committee.

The democratic machine vs. Williams. The fight is on; a contest the richest in democratic state politics is anticipated. The Williamites have responded to the open challenge of the machine men, and on Saturday the first encounter occurred.

Apparently, the machine men won; in reality the Williamites accomplished their purpose.

The battle was on, when at a meeting of the democratic state committee in Boston Saturday, Philip J. Farley, Esq., of this city introduced the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

"Resolved, That the Democratic State central committee of Massachusetts indorses the platform and candidates of the recent Chicago convention."

That was the spark that kindled the fire. The intent of the resolution was to oblige the machine men, with gold proclivities, to declare themselves for or against the ticket.

Ex-Mayor Matthews of Boston was not slow in attacking the resolution. He believed it contrary to custom and rule to call for such action in the state committee and asserted that a declaration of faith, such as is desired, is within the province of the state convention. He therefore raised a point of order on the resolution. Chairman Corcoran refused to entertain the point of order.

Mr. Matthews asked if any one present challenged his standing as a democrat and Mr. Farley answered, "Yes, I do."

Then Mr. Matthews launched into a lengthy speech, in which he introduced bitter invectives and asserted that three-fourths of the delegates to the recent democratic national convention were negroes of the south and white trash of the west. Indirectly, he charged George Fred Williams with being an apostate, and then declared that he (Matthews) will not support the Chicago platform or candidates.

Rep. T. F. Keenan of Boston called down Mr. Matthews for his talk about "white trash" and reminded the ex-mayor that it was the common people who gave him all the political honors he ever enjoyed.

Then Mr. Matthews was compelled to sit and listen to an arraignment from "Jerry" O'Sullivan of Lawrence.

Mr. Farley spoke in favor of his resolution. He asserted that it would not do to take refuge under a subterfuge, that the people of the state were tired of waiting for the state committee to declare itself.

There were other speakers and then a motion was made to refer the resolution to the state convention.

The vote on this question was not a test one, as several Williams and free silver men voted in favor of reference, just for the sake of harmony.

The motion to refer was carried, 24 to 12, the members voting as follows:

Yeas—J. W. Corcoran, John H. Sullivan, J. J. Donovan of Lowell, P. J. Daly, N. G. Robinson, Joseph L. Sweet, Charles E. Stratton, S. K. Hamilton, H. C. Thatcher, James Donovan, H. R. Reed, John I. Bryant, George T. McLaughlin, John H. Sanderson, William T. Jenny, Charles J. Barton, John C. Lane, William F. McClellan, Edward Gagan, Charles V. Dacey, George P. Cooke, James E. McConnell, John J. Kidgell, Nathan Matthews.

Nays—Linwood Pratt, Daniel B. Kelly, Dan N. Crowley, J. T. O'Sullivan, Andrew J. Rady, Thomas Salmon, P. J. Farley, John V. Scollard, John M. Hayes, T. F. Keenan, J. J. Kennedy, Enoch Earle.

John J. Donovan of this city voted in favor of reference though it is said he will support Bryan, Sewall and free silver.

It was decided to hold the state convention, Sept. 24.

Broke His Finger.

Last evening a young Syrian of 13 years named Morlotte, of this city, met with a painful accident in Lawrence, caused by a large stone falling on his hand. The index finger was broken and a few others badly bruised. Dr. M. F Sullivan dressed the injured members.

Tomorrow night Clarence Coburn will raise a McKinley and Hobart flag over in Pawtucketville.

Osborne Merrill, provision dealer of Bridge street is suffering from a sprained ankle, as the result of a fall from a wagon on Bridge street several days ago.



There are some things that about every one starting on a vacation will find necessary.

A MACKINTOSH coat for instance: our's—guaranteed—cost from $5 to $15.

LIGHT WEIGHT TOP COAT: proper top coats here, — covert or regular length—$8.00 to $20.00.

OUR SOLE LEATHER DRESS SUIT cases are handier than a trunk or bag. $5.00.

NEW FALL DERBYS, brown or black, $2.00 and $3.00.

PUTNAM & SON,

166 Central Street.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla does not perhaps come as quickly, but it comes more surely and more permanently through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

FOR RENT

Nothing better than the New Stedman tenements on Glidden Avenue and Marginal Street. Rents low.

Gardner, 20 Prescott street, has a good Upright Piano, seven octaves for Sixty Five Dollars—Friday—It's just what you want.

COAL IS GOING UP. Don't burn it. Order a load of Slabs from COGGER & CO., 23 Concord St. Our Slabs are dry and free from knots. Large load for $1.00.

CLEAR, COOL AND REFRESHING

Is the Lager and Ales that are to be had at McFadden's saloon. Just the thing to build you up these warm days. McFadden's Wine rooms, opp. New Post Office, Gorham street.

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays Excepted.

Per Year, $3.00 Per Month, 25c.

City Delivery and Postage Free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

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TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
8 45	9 50	6 00	$7 07
8 50	7 55	6 30	7 35
8 50	8 04	8 40	$9 09
$7 01	7 58	8 00	9 11
$7 18	8 02	$5 30	$9 10
$8 25	8 12	9 00	$9 40
$7 33	8 50	$9 30	$10 07
7 40	8 55	10 00	11 15
$7 45	8 55	10 45	11 58
$8 50	9 49	11 30	$12 07
9 00	10 30	12 00	$12 56
9 40	10 39	$1 00	$1 38
11 00	12 06	$1 15	$1 52
$11 42	12 25	2 00	3 01
$12 15	1 07	$3 00	$3 39
1 40	2 50	3 30	4 38
3 00	4 20	4 15	$5 32
$4 00	4 45	4 50	$5 55
4 40	4 53	$5 00	6 04
4 25	5 50	5 25	6 22
$5 22	6 15	6 50	7 45
5 33	6 53	6 15	7 50
$6 24	7 10	$7 30	$8 10
$7 47	8 50	$8 00	$8 40
$8 45	9 49	10 16	11 22
		11 30	12 23

Sunday Trains.

$7 18	8 02	2 15	$3 05
$7 25	8 12	9 00	$10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	$1 57
$5 18	10 10	5 00	$5 53
$4 25	5 32	7 30	$8 10
$5 58	7 09	8 00	$8 40
		9 00	10 06

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
8 50	8 03	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 38	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 08
12 05	1 27	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 58	5 30	4 29
2 30	3 44	3 40	4 56
2 55	4 02	4 25	5 45
4 05	5 23	5 01	6 30
5 10	6 43	6 04	7 08
6 15	7 15	6 35	7 38
7 00	8 06	9 40	10 41
9 30	10 44	11 15	12 15

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 13
12 05	1 27	11 55	12 58
4 15	5 29	5 00	6 22
5 30	6 50	8 40	9 49
8 45	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine

Turn down the state democratic machine—quick.

The gold bugs must be beaten by force of numbers.

Cleveland is to bolt. Let him, it is all he can do at present.

The silver gospel is spreading. The people are for the ticket.

The state of Illinois will be made the pivotal state in the campaign. If Bryan and Sewall can carry it, their election will be assured.

Mr. Chalifoux was right when he said that the west bears the same relation to the east as India does to England in point of producing staple supplies.

From this day forward a vigorous fight must be waged in this state, not only for Bryan and Sewall, but also for the nomination of Hon. George Fred Williams for governor of Massachusetts.

TRUE TO ITS INSTINCTS EVEN IN DEATH.

That moribund journal, the Times, which for many years has pretended to be a democratic paper, even while the dead rattle is in its throat, is true to its antecedents of assailing the democratic party whenever it opens its "yap." With the hour of its dissolution so close at hand, this mongrel organ might be expected to show some desire to depart in peace, but no, it turns to misrepresent the speakers at Friday night's rally by wilful distortion. It is just this sort of work together with the deliberate and unwarranted attacks upon individuals and its fatuous policy of always being against the common people that drove the Times and its afternoon annex into the disagreeable position of being discredited by democrats, despised by republicans and finally turned over to the official undertaker to be consigned to a journalistic grave without the slightest manifestation of public regret. The Times has no need to ask "Where it is at?"

STATE COMMITTEE REVOLTS.

The action of the democratic state committee in refusing to ratify the work of the Chicago convention is almost unprecedented in this state.

Nathan Mathews and other men who proclaim their democratic principles have violated the great doctrine of majority rule and they have done so in violation of principle and either through ignorance or unselfishness.

If they could not support the ticket, why did they not step down and out to let other men take their places, but instead they follow the dog-in-the-manger policy of holding to the committee and preventing it from acting. But neither Nathan Mathews nor any of his coadjutors on the committee can stem the force of the silver tide that sweeps onward with ever increasing force.

But the tide will soon engulf Mathews and his friends who helped him to mislead the state committee.

The work of the state committee must be taken out of the hands of the gold bugs. Let the minority of the state committee in conjunction with the Bryan-Williams club, organized Saturday, take the matter in hand and conduct the campaign as best they can for Bryan and Sewall.

The fact that the state election will not be held to September 24 makes the action of the committee a complete nullification the work of the campaign if it be allowed to take effect.

This action should arouse the spirit of every free silver advocate to more activity in the cause so that instead of injuring the democratic cause this rebellion of the state committee gold bugs will bring it increased spirit and more general support.

NERVOUS Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and **NERVE TONIC.**

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

IN A GOLD STRONGHOLD

HEARST'S PAPER CHAMPIONS THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE.

Two Candidates Compared—The New York Journal on the Issues—Bryan Represents the People, McKinley the Trusts and Gold Cliques—Platform of Principles on Which the Democratic Candidate Stands—Duty of all American Citizens Made Clear.

The manner in which the opponents of the ticket nominated at Chicago have begun their campaign must rouse the profoundest resentment of every American regardful of the interests and jealous of the honor of his country. The representatives of half of the American people have been denounced in delirious language as anarchists, cutthroats and swindlers. Their chosen candidate for the highest office in the republic has been pictured as a crazy Jacobin or a designing demagogue. Commerce and industry have been threatened with the very panic these alarmists have professed to fear.

The crusade has been one of reckless misrepresentation from the start. The libelers of the late convention know that the Chicago platform is not anarchical. In most respects it is inspired by enlightened progressiveness. The anarchical elements in the convention were distinctly frowned upon. The mild implied criticism of the majority of the supreme court, or, rather, of the one justice who changed his mind, was thoroughly well deserved, and might have been made much stronger without impropriety. Since when have we been endowed with infallible judges, whose acts are above criticism? If the advocacy of the just and scientific principle of the taxation of large incomes was anarchistic, then every statesman in England is an anarchist, and, instead of searching the cellars of the houses of parliamen for barrels of gunpowder, the authorities ought to search the pockets of every member for bombs. The income tax is the backbone of the British financial system; it is about to be introduced, in a graduated form at that, into France, and it already exists in its most extreme degree in Germany.

The condemnation of the practice of substituting government by injunction for the old, orderly processes of courts and juries, so far from being revolutionary, is a vindication of the ancient rights of the English speaking race against a novel and dangerous innovation which deserves the name of anarchy much better than anything done at Chicago.

The platform reaffirms the principle, indorsed by a vast majority of the people of the United States, of a tariff for revenue only and protests against the disturbance to business that would be caused by a return to McKinleyism. There is nothing incendiary in that. In this point it is the Chicago platform that is conservative and the one adopted at St. Louis that is revolutionary.

"We hold," adds the Democratic profession of faith, "that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market." That is honest, straightforward protection, the only kind that does what it pretends to do.

The Chicago platform demands simplicity and economy in government and protests against the profligate waste of money that has characterized Republican legislation. That is not the reckless spirit of a mob. It is rather the sober utterance of prudent property owners and taxpayers, of whom the Chicago convention was principally composed.

The protest against arbitrary federal interference in local affairs is one which Jefferson would have commended as the very foundation stone of his political faith.

In denouncing the attempt to swindle the government out of more than $200,000,000 by extending the Pacific railroad debts the convention was fighting anarchy, for there can be no more dangerous anarchists than those who are powerful enough to override the laws and amass wealth from the property of the people.

Moreover, the silver plank in the Chicago platform does not deserve the frantic vituperation leveled against it. If its authors were mistaken in their methods, their aim was to introduce bimetallism, and bimetallism is a scientific theory with too much expert authority on its side to brand its advocates as lunatics or incendiaries.

Nor is it possible with any more sincerity to call Mr. Bryan a demogogue. He is the very reverse of a demagogue. He follows the truth as he sees it, though it lead him to political destruction. Last year he could muster only 10,000 votes for his faction in Nebraska out of over 180,000, but he had no thought of compromise. He fought on, regardless of victory or defeat, thinking only of what he believed to be right. If he had not been nominated, nobody would have dreamed of calling him a demagogue. His spirit is rather that of a prophet.

On the other side we have William McKinley, bound hand, foot and tongue to the most corrupt combination that ever exhibited itself openly in an American presidential campaign. His election would put the resources of the government at the disposal of the Hanna syndicate. It would mean a return to Chinese protection and the exploitation of the people by a rapacious ring of manipulators. It would mean in the end a popular revolt before which affrighted conservatism might pray for a leader with the moderate instincts of Bryan.

In most respects the superiority of the Democratic candidate is so palpable as to make comparisons needlessly cruel to his opponent. What, then, is the duty of American citizens who desire to secure the best possible government for the republic during the next four years? Plainly it is to vote for that presidential candidate who is manifestly best fitted to administer the government and to settle the financial question through their representatives in congress. Gold men may vote for gold candidates, silver men for silver candidates and bimetallists for bimetallists. But nobody who realizes what is at stake in this campaign can vote to abandon government of the people, by the people, for the people, in favor of government of McKinley, by Hanna, for a syndicate.—New York Journal.

Western loans are not made for more than 40 per cent of the value of the property mortgaged. In case of foreclosure the mortgagee confiscates the other 60 per cent of value. In the three years preceding Nov. 1, 1895, more than 1,500 foreclosures were made in Douglas county, Neb., alone. It is thus that a nation of homes is converted into a nation of tramps.

A Landmark in Political History.

That the Democratic national convention of 1896 will stand forth as one of the mountain peaks in political history is certain. If its candidates win and the principles it has set forth prevail, currents which have been flowing and gaining in volume ever since the civil war will be dammed and turned back. If they fail in this election, the battle is not lost. Victory is only postponed. The truths set forth in the platform adopted are vital; the policies it defines are essential to the welfare of the people. Whether or not they triumph in the coming campaign, American politics cannot be and will not be the same as before they were proclaimed.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

I make the assertion that in nearly every respect the conditions enabling a nation to support a system of bimetallism are today more favorable to the United States than they were to France from 1803 to 1873.—C. A. Towne.

The Natural Ratio.

The reason that the coinage ratio, which has obtained for more than a century last past, is 15½ to 1 or 16 to 1 is that the relative quantities of silver and gold existing today in the world, the accumulation of past ages, is approximately in that proportion. The quantities of tons or ounces of these precious metals put into the bowels of the earth for man's use by the Creator, so far as experience teaches, is in that proportion. About 16 to 1 is, therefore, the natural coinage ratio—the ratio ordained by nature itself.—W. B. Fleming.

Thomas Jefferson was denounced as the most notorious anarchist of his time, and Andrew Jackson was hated by the money power.

Best Man and Best Cause.

However the election may go, no voter, on either side, can fail to know how he is voting. The straddle has been effectually eliminated. McKinley means gold monometallism. Bryan means silver bimetallism. The Democrats have the best man and the best cause. If they cannot win with these it is because the people, while they cannot be fooled always, may be fooled often.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

So long as we want her to do it England will manage our money system for us, and we may depend on her having an eye on England's interest while she is at it.

Cannot Know Beforehand.

The income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the supreme court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind, and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind.—William J. Bryan.

If a vote for free silver be anarchy, then William McKinley is at best only a reformed anarchist.

The Trusts or the People.

The big issue to be determined by this campaign is whether the trusts or the people shall control the government.—St. Louis Republic.

There will be no cast pitted against the west and the south, but one common country, ruled by the people and for the people.—Omaha World-Herald.

Raise the Mortgage.

Georgia is in the saddle and when the next Democratic president is elected she'll be able to take the mortgage off the mule.—Atlanta Constitution.

He'll Have Something to Say.

Mr. Bryan is not a lazy man or one who stands on flimsy conventionalities. If it shall be deemed best for him to take the stump in the presidential campaign, he will take up the work cheerfully. No doubt he would be willing to divide time with his opponent if the Republican nominee has fixed principles to talk about. A candidate for president has generally enough to do without undertaking the labors of a speaking tour, but if the Democratic nominee does talk it will not be merely in platitudes. He will say something.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Any great commercial nation can successfully undertake the maintenance of the purity of gold and silver with open mints.—Sir Henry Hucks Gibbs.

SUNBEAMS.

A Wise Bride.

"Have you considered the future, with its great responsibilities?" asked the solemn friend.

"No," said the young bride. "You see, papa made us a present of a house."

"Yes."

"And, of course, we are living in the present."

The only recourse left to the solemn person was a snort.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

On a Florida River.

"Say, boss, hab yo' tuk notice er dat yallergater?"

"I have indeed."

"An hab yo' notice de size er de mouf he kyar eroun wid 'im?"

"Certainly."

"And hab yo' ebber ask yo'se'f dis ques'n, 'Ef he done open dat mouf ter de full extents er de same, whar would de ribber be at?'"—Boston Courier.

An Era of Sore Throats.

"It is mighty inspiring to think of all the oratory which a period of national excitement like the present produces," said the man who was waiting for his train.

"That's right. Every time I think of it I'm tickled nearly to death."

"Are you interested in politics?"

"No. I sell cough drops."—Washington Star.

Delights of the Chase.

"I've missed more fun this summer than you could shake your tail at," mused the brindle cow.

"How?" asked the family horse.

"Today for the seventh time I let one of these new women get almost to the fence before I realized she wasn't a man."—Detroit News.

It All Depends.

Miss Inland (asking for information)—Tell me, Mr. Shore-y, do you dig for clams or fish for them?

Mr. Shore-y (sagaciously)—That depends entirely on whether you are looking for them in their natural element or in a modern chowder.—New York Journal.

Deceived by Sound.

"I believe," said the candidate, "that my country calls me."

"If you are alludin ter that noise you hearn jest now," said the old farmer, "you air somewhat mistook. Hit wur nuthin but the ole mule a-braylin in the lot."—Atlanta Constitution.

No Recent News.

Sumpton—What became of young Freshley, who went west to grow up with the country?

Rupper—Well, they planted him all right, but I've never heard whether he sprouted or not.—Philadelphia North American.

Before and After.

"Do you really think he knows very much?"

"My dear sir, he knows as much as the average politician thinks he knows."

"As much as he thinks he knows before or after the nomination?"—Chicago Post.

Of Course He Fled.

"Spender didn't stay long this year in that charming country place he discovered last summer."

"No. There had been a girl there giving the landlady painting lessons in exchange for board."—Chicago Record.

THE BEST COOKS Prepare the best food with the best Shortening Cottolene



The Cottolene trade marks are "Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath on every tin.
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Lady: "And now, Bridget, is there anything more that you require before you become my cook?"

Bridget: "Yes, mum; there's wan thing I forgot, mum. I'll expect the use ev yer bicycle on me afthernoons out. I've a pair ev knickerbockers ev me own."

Swift's Cotosuet

Just as good in cake as in biscuits. We've served pound-cake made with it to over a million women.

Sold wherever lard is—in 3 and 5 lb. pails. Made only by Swift and Company, Chicago.



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Built For Service they are built to stand for years. We have a reputation established and to maintain, hence cannot afford to supply anything but the best that brains and money can produce. The Waverleys show it. 1896 Scorcher (3 heights) $85.00. Bello (25 and 28 inch) $75.00 and $85.00. Call and see them.

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That he will tell you he prefers the Rochester Brewing Co.'s Beer

Silver Bugs Gold Bugs AND Bugwumps

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A BRILLIANT COTERIE OF MUSICAL ARTISTS

Presenting a Program of the Latest Popular Successes.

Vocal Solos, Duets and Trios, Bell, Flute, French Horn and many other Musical Novelties.

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ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 27. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

A Novel Entertainment by a Company of UNEXCELLED ENTERTAINERS

GORMAN'S Merry Makers

Presenting a Sparkling programme of vocal and instrumental selections.

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THE ARMLESS WONDER.

An Artist with a world wide reputation.

EVERY ACT A FEATURE. EVERY ARTIST A STAR.

LAKEVIEW THEATRE.

WEEK JULY 27. WESTON REIMER COMEDY CO. In the Great Laughing Success, ARABIAN NIGHTS

New Scenery and appointments and a Great Cast.
EVENINGS, precisely at 8.
MATINEES, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3.
Prices 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents.
Monday, Aug. 3—"7-20-8," Augustin Daly's great success and third week of the Weston Reimer Comedy Co.

Lowell and Haverhill to Salisbury Beach.

TWO EXCURSIONS DAILY On and After July 1st

STEAMER MERRIMAC

Leaves Haverhill for Salisbury Beach (weather permitting) at 9.30 a. m. daily and 3 p. m. daily except Mondays. Steamer leaves to return last trip at 4.45 p. m., arrives in Haverhill at 6.45. Electric cars leave Lowell to connect with steamer at 7 and 7.30 a. m. daily, 12 p. m. daily except Mondays. Steamer stops at Newburyport to leave and take passengers one hour at the beach on the afternoon trip. Changes route to the sea shore. Special rates to parties of 25 or more. S. W. GEORGE, Agent, Haverhill, 15 Merrimack Street.

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MEDINA'S HAIR TINTA will turn gray dark within an hour.

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THE LOWELL TRUNK MANUFACTORY

Are offering some very big bargains for summer tourists. The latest one is the best Dress Suit Case that was ever offered for $5. Also all other Furnishings for traveling.

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COAL, COKE, HARD WOOD, Slab Wood, and Mill Kindlings a Specialty. Wonderful load of Wood for $1.00 J. CARR & CO., Props., No. 801 Charles Street.

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PLEASANT ROOMS to let in THE SUN building, Merrimack square.

WANT COLUMN.

TO LET—Cottage of seven rooms and large pantry, 18 Newhall street. Inquire at 18 Newhall street.

LOST—A clustered diamond ring. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to the Sun office.

FOUND—A gold watch, on Middlesex street, Saturday. Owner can recover same by proving property. Apply to George Short, 44 Rock street.

FOR SALE—Near South Common, house of 11 rooms. Price low if sold at once. Enquire at 50 Central street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—At Chelmsford Centre, new 7 room house and barn, and 3 acres of land. Price, easy terms. Enquire at 50 Central street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—Two good work horses. Cheap for cash. Address "B," this office.

FOR SALE—Near Westford street, good cottage house of 7 rooms, all modern improvements, large shed. Price $2250. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—Your child to have Rosy Cheeks, Pure Blood, to rest well. Get a box of the Allan Worm and Scrofula Tablets at all druggists. Price 25c., prepaid, by the Lowell Chemistry Co.

FOR SALE—In a good location, good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land. Price $975. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 miles from Lowell, good farm of 17 acres of land, good set of buildings, lots of fruit, 1-2 mile from post office; store and church on easy terms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once, regarding pleasant home work which easily pays $15 weekly. This is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate. Reply with stamped envelop. MRS. S. A. STOBBINS, Lawrence, Mich.

FOR SALE—A nice business for a lady near old post office, old established place, pays well, must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Free P. Lew's Dye house and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, a nice place with all modern improvements; this is your chance, call for particulars. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

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TO LET—Good, pleasant, convenient tenements of 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, at 79 Chestnut street.

FOR SALE—7-room cottage house, large lot of land, 8 minutes' walk from mills. This is your chance. Price $1250. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

New Cottage House $1500

One nice new cottage house of seven rooms, bath, pantry, etc. 3000 square feet of land, graded and fenced, 1200 feet to school and electrics, near new Moody street bridge. Will sell on easy terms, $10 per month. Come quick.

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PRICE OF GAS With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is $1.00 One Thousand Feet

First Class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year. piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered, at $4.50 per chaldron; $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to

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JAMES H. CARMICHAEL, No. 97 Central Street. Counsellor at Law and Notary Public

5 O'CLOCK EXTRA

WILL HE ACCEPT?

On the Populist Ticket With Watson.

OPINIONS OF SOME LEADERS ON THE OUTCOME

Of the Populist Convention and Nomination.

St. Louis, July 27.—William J. Bryan of Nebraska, who was nominated by the Democratic national convention at Chicago a fortnight ago, was, on Saturday, made the standard bearer of the Populist party by a vote of 1042 to 321. The Democratic candidate was nominated in the face of his own protest, in the shape of a telegram directing the withdrawal of his name, sent to Senator Jones; sent after Sewall, his running mate, had been ditched for the vice presidential nomination, and Thomas E. Watson of Georgia had been named for second place on the ticket. It was also made in the teeth of an opposition so bitter that after the convention adjourned some radicals held "rump" conventions.

As to the future, all is problematical. None of the wiseacres pretend to predict with certainty what the result will be. Whether a fusion can be arranged, or upon what basis, is of course speculated upon. Whether Bryan will decline the nomination is canvassed. The shrewdest of the political observers, and those who are most anxious for a union of the silver forces, can see this result only in the withdrawal of one of the vice presidential candidates. There has been, for some days, talk of Sewall's voluntary withdrawal, but after the stand Mr. Bryan and Senator Jones have taken this is not considered probable. It is strongly intimated that Watson may be induced to withdraw in the interest of such a union. It should be said, however, that this is intimated by those who wish it most. By conferring upon the national Populist committee plenary powers, those who are so earnestly striving for actual consolidation of the strength of the silver forces created the machinery by which any sort of terms can be arranged. But what will happen, the future alone can discuss.

What Populist Leaders Think.

Governor Stone, member of the Democratic national committee for Missouri, and the man who brought Bryan's second telegram to the Populist convention, says: "The result of the Populist convention ensures the election of William J. Bryan for president. It is certainly remarkable that a man should be nominated by three conventions, and the man who gets three nominations ought to be able to secure one election. It is plainly evident that there is a great popular uprising of the people in favor of Mr. Bryan. I would have preferred that the Populist convention should have endorsed or nominated the whole Democratic ticket, as it would have greatly simplified matters in the coming campaign. I have no intention of abandoning any part of the Democratic ticket or the Democratic platform. I have no doubt that before the campaign is far advanced there will be an adjustment of the interests of the parties representing the people, which will make defeat impossible."

At the conclusion of a statement written for the press, Ignatius Donnelly said: "If the Democrats do not withdraw Mr. Sewall, there will be no election of vice president at the ballot box, and the matter will go into the United States senate, where the Populists hold the balance of power, and will compel the election of Mr. Watson."

General J. B. Weaver, in a signed statement, said: "We are living in the midst of political miracles. Who could have anticipated such a prodigious change in the sentiments of the people as has taken place since the action of the Chicago convention. It is unprecedented. The century is destined to close with a tremendous triumph of the people over the plutocracy of the world."

Permanent Chairman Allen, in a signed statement, said: "There is not the least doubt of the election of William J. Bryan as president. His nomination in the face of a published declination of the nomination, receiving more than 1000 votes of the people's chosen representatives, shows the force of the great reform movement that is sweeping over the country. Mr. Bryan is a gentleman, a man of the people, and will not spurn or scorn the nomination which was such a compliment to him. The people of the United States have taken charge of the politics of the nation, and no man can stand in the way. The inevitable tide of progress will sweep all opposition. The people seize the means to accomplish their ends. Mr. Bryan has been seized by the people of the country. Who are pressing forward the greatest cause of a quarter of a century. There will be no bolt from the convention. There are malcontents in every party, and men in every convention who are dissatisfied. The nomination of Mr. Bryan was the will of the people."

Senator Marion Butler, temporary chairman, said: "The result of the convention is what the North Carolina delegation has contended for from the first. That is, the nomination of Bryan, with a southern Populist for vice president. The People's party has been built up by appealing to the best elements of the two old parties to put principle and patriotism above party. In this convention just held, the People's party has practiced what it preached. It has endorsed and approved the action of the Chicago convention as far as it was right, and has condemned it where it was wrong. The nomination of Mr. Bryan was satisfactory to every Populist in America. He stands for the principles that the party was organized on, and has contended for against the two old parties. We have put up a platform and nominated a vice president in harmony with our principles, because we could not endorse Mr. Sewall or accept the Democratic platform as it stood."

"Cyclone" Davis, in a signed statement, said: "There were two People's plans of union started in with here at the beginning. Mr. Taubeneck, the national chairman, and I were considered the founders of the plan which contemplated a straight ticket on a straight Populist platform, and then provided for a union of the electors. The other was considered the plan of Mr. Rankin of Indiana, the treasurer of our committee, and Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina. It contemplated the nomination of Bryan for president and a straight Populist for vice president. This would throw the responsibility on the Democrats either to withdraw Sewall or to be responsible for the division of the electors through the country. We left our opportunity in the defeat of our candidate for chairman. The plan was to nominate Burkett of Mississippi or Donnelly of Minnesota for temporary chairman, but at a caucus one evening, without my presence and without Donnelly or Burkett being present, nominated Campion of Maine for president. Having no personal following, he could not nearly poll the "Middle of the Road" vote, as against Senator Allen. The election of Allen as permanent chairman demoralized our forces, and gave considerable accretion to the opposition. Our flank movement was then to accept Allen, to make our fight for the nomination of a vice president and adopt the Butler and Rankin plan. We reversed the rule reported by the committee on rules, and adopted the plan of nominating the vice president first. We did so with the result as now made, that is: Bryan for president and Watson for vice president. If Sewall is withdrawn and the campaign is entered with Bryan and Watson as representatives of the issues, I believe there will be a wave of enthusiasm within a few weeks, and the south and west will be completely united and the wave will then move east, and by election day will round up on the Alleghanies and eastern seaboard with something like 6,000,000 votes."

That Mysterious Telegram.

Chicago, July 27.—Among those who returned from St. Louis here, was a gentleman who saw and read the suppressed dispatch from Mr. Bryan to Senator Jones, chairman of the national Democratic committee. He possessed a fairly good memory, and gives the following as the substance of the document about which there was so much talk and excitement during the last day of the Populist convention. What is subjoined may be relied upon as being substantially correct:

"Considering all the circumstances and conditions, wired Mr. Bryan, I have concluded that the Populist convention should not consider my name for the presidency, but if it determines to nominate me, notwithstanding this declaration, that there may be no misunderstanding, I desire, in advance, to say that I shall not during the campaign discuss any other issues than those outlined in the Chicago platform. I desire above everything else to be instrumental in having enacted into the laws of the United States the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the consent of any other country.

The Republican platform adopted at St. Louis asserts that the bimetallic system should be restored, but that the American people are helpless to bring about bimetallism for themselves until foreign nations are willing to assist. The American people cannot afford to surrender the right to legislate for themselves on all questions, and so long as the right is disputed, it surpasses all others in importance.

The Populist platform presents several new issues, to discuss which during this campaign will, in my judgment, endanger the success of our cause. I am not willing to be a party to anything which will divert attention from the money question. Nor am I willing to be placed in the attitude of securing help from other political organizations by sacrificing my associate upon the ticket. He is squarely upon the Chicago platform, as I am myself, and he defended the cause of bimetallism against much greater opposition than have the men of the west and south. I desire to be left free to support Sewall during the campaign.

"It is due to myself and the Populist convention that there should be the most outspoken frankness between us."

"To this dispatch," said the gentleman, "there was attached a postscript, asking that the statement be read to the convention before the balloting was commenced. The dispatch was not read, because of the objections of Senator Allen, chairman of the convention.

What the Thunderer Thinks of It.

London, July 27.—The Times has an editorial this morning commenting upon the nomination by the Populists of William J. Bryan, which says: We do not venture to prophesy, but it is clear that Mr. Bryan's chances are very far from desperate, even if, as his enemies say, he is all mouth, and will eventually be found out. It does not follow that he will be found out before November.

Nothing to Give Out.

Lincoln, Neb., July 27.—Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, arrived from St. Louis yesterday. From 5 o'clock until 9 p. m., the chairman and Mr. Bryan were closeted in the latter's parlor. When they emerged, Mr. Bryan assured the press representatives, in waiting, that there was nothing to give out. "We have been discussing plans, but we have decided upon nothing that can be given to the public."

Will Fight It Out.

Bath, Me., July 27.—Regarding the Populist convention and the nomination of Mr. Watson, Mr. Sewall says he is the nominee of the Democratic party, and the action of the Populists will make no change in his plans.

Ready to Pay Sugar Bounties.

Washington, July 27.—The secretary of the treasury has finally passed upon the last of the cases under the sugar bounty refund act, involving the construction of that act, and there is now no obstacle to the settlement of the remainder of these claims on the basis of 1½ cents on the dollar, which is as much as the $5,000,000 appropriation will prorate among the claimants.

Bullets Flew Thick and Fast.

Birmingham, Ala., July 27.—Near Letohatchie, at a negro church picnic, a quarrel arose between Dave Gunter and Burnett B Means, over whose turn it was to ride on a "flying Johnnie," when both men pulled pistols and engaged in an impromptu duel. Friends of the combatants at once took sides, and a pitched battle followed. When the smoke cleared away, it was found that Gunter, Means and another negro, named Gilmore, were dead, and six others injured.

No Comparison.

No printing establishment in this city compares with The Sun Job Print in its mechanical equipment and the excellence of its work. Did you ever try it?

ARE ON THE BLACKLIST

Discussion of a Difficult and Interesting Subject.

A Careful Analysis of Two Recent Court Decisions, One in England and the Other in the United States—This Concerns Organized Labor.

The case of the Chicago Railway union members against the roads accused of blacklisting them lends special interest to the blacklisting cases recently decided in the courts.

It is quite clear that the courts are at sea in regard to the rights and proper limitations of trades unions. The principles upon which labor cases are generally decided are not well settled, and the reasoning of judges sometimes inspires serious doubts as to whether there is any guiding principle at all behind their adjudications. They are groping and searching for a consistent and reasonable rule. The trouble is that while the old common law rule in relation to strikes, concerted action generally and unionism in particular have had to be gradually abandoned as anachronistic and out of harmony with the spirit of the times, no new principles have been laid down by any modern legal authority.

Lawyers are notorious for conservatism and slowness, and it is difficult to get them to recognize and adopt the scientific conclusions arrived at by political philosophers and lay students of social science. They yield to the logic of events only after prolonged passive resistance. Any one who has read Colonel Carroll D. Wright's history of early strikes and labor cases in the United States is aware of the fact that nearly everything now universally admitted to be within the indisputable power of trades unions was stoutly denied to them at first in the name of "public interests." Workmen could not demand higher wages except as individuals, and they were not permitted to threaten to quit in a body. To do this was to lay themselves open to the charge of "conspiracy."

Today the right to strike, to act in concert and to restrict trade in labor is not denied. But the cases which puzzle courts are those involving boycotting and blacklisting. There is but one American decision on record in which peaceful boycotting has been upheld, the majority of judges inclining to the view that all boycotting is illegal. In a number of cases blacklisting has been declared to be illegal, although dicta have been thrown out which indicate that certain forms of blacklisting would not be upheld, the majority of judges inclining to study the reasoning of the courts and attempt to extract the principle upon which their decisions are grounded. Only the other day an important blacklisting case was decided in England, which is receiving considerable attention in leading London journals, while the latest bulletin of our national department of labor reports what it believes to be "the first case of the kind ever tried in the United States in which an award of damages has been made for blacklisting." In the American case the defendant was an employer; in the English case the defendants were the officers and members of a trades union.

The facts in the English case are briefly these: A firm of builders, Messrs. Trollope, had employed some men who were not members of the London Building Trades federation and had refused to discharge them at the demand of the union. The latter thereupon issued a large poster in yellow, with a heavy black border, called "Trollope's black list," containing the names of the nonunion men. Suit was brought to restrain the further publication of the poster and to secure damages. Under the charge of Justice Hawkins the jury found that the black list was not published bona fide for the purpose of protecting the interests of the association, but maliciously to compel Messrs. Trollope to discharge the nonunion men; that it was calculated to injure and did injure Messrs. Trollope and their workmen, and that they were entitled to an injunction and damages. The judge told the jury that the organized workmen had the right not only to refuse to work with those who are not members, but to inform their own members in any proper way as to what firms are employing nonunion men and what men are so employed. In other words, they might prepare and publish a black list for their own protection, provided they did not act maliciously and did not hold up their opponents to public odium. "No man," said the judge, "has a right to do a thing, even a thing within his rights, maliciously for the purpose of injuring his neighbor."

This decision, which makes malice the test of legitimacy, seems to rest on a misconception. It is true that no man may exercise his rights of property or personal action in such a way as to injure the equal rights of others, but this ancient and correct principle does not inquire into the motives of the person acting. It concerns itself with the effect and method of the act and with nothing else. Intent can only be inferred from the act, and if the act is itself perfectly legitimate the law cannot find any wrongful intent. To illustrate: Suppose a man starts a newspaper or opens a store with the deliberate intention to injure another man against whom he has a grudge. Suppose he does everything in his power to entice away the other man's custom without overstepping legal bounds. Would any court restrain him on the ground that he exercised his rights maliciously with the intent to injure another? Clearly not. It is immaterial what his motive is. He has a right to start a newspaper or open a store, and no one can object or complain.

Applying this to the blacklisting case, the question of malice is seen to be irrelevant. If the union has the right to keep and publish a black list it has the right to publish it in any way it deems necessary to accomplish the object in view. No court has the right to say what kind of publication is necessary for the protection of the union's interest. If the act itself is legal, it is legal in any form. The injury which results is of a kind which the law does not prohibit. A strike may be a greater injury than any black list, and yet it is entirely legitimate. The reference to public odium is equally pointless. To announce that a certain firm employs nonunion labor is not to charge it with any crime or immoral act. It has a right to employ such men, and the law will uphold it in the exercise of this right. The poster is not libelous and does not reflect upon the character of the firm held up to public notice. The union publishes it to call the attention of workmen to a fact in which they are all interested. It is not for the court to say how big posters shall be and in what color they shall appear. The decision is wholly illogical and inconsistent if it is once admitted that blacklisting is per se legal. This is the view which the London Chronicle takes, and it is impossible to refute it.

The American decision on blacklisting is more consistent. A conductor employed by the St. Johns and Indian River railroad sought employment on another road and was notified that it would be given him. The superintendent of the company whose services he left wrote a private letter to the company whose employ he was about to enter cautioning it against the conductor and stating that he left the road with certain charges pending against him. This letter caused the retraction of the offer to employ him. The conductor brought suit and was awarded damages against the railroad which blacklisted him. The defense was that the letter was not official, but personal, and that it stated facts. Under the instruction of a federal judge this defense was of no avail.

In this case there were none of the features upon which the English case turned. There was no holding up to public odium, no offensive yellow posters, no vindictive or malicious intent. If the principle of the English case had been applied, the conductor would clearly have lost his suit, for if trades unions may keep and publish black lists in a proper manner the same must certainly be conceded to railroads. Railroads can form a union for self protection and keep and circulate black lists, provided no malicious form of publication is chosen. But the American court objected to the thing itself, not to the form, and held that malice was not an essential element.

The right of organized labor to blacklist nonunion employers and men would also have to be denied under this ruling, although the practice is common and claimed to be necessary for the protection of union interests. The English decision is really more progressive. There is no doubt that the tendency is toward the full recognition by the courts of the right to boycott and blacklist. There is strong opposition to these practices, but it is questionable whether modern jurisprudence can find real ground for legal prohibition of them. The subject is a difficult and interesting one.—V. S. Y. in Chicago Post.

No Work for the Willing.

A Chicago mechanic in answer to a correspondent in a former issue says in the Chicago Record:

It is inconsistent for A Woman Wage Earner to say that men could (if they would) find employment and that the majority of men out of work are either indolent or are incapacitated by their love of liquor. The writer knows by personal experience that such is not the case. If A Woman Wage Earner wants proof, let her take a stroll in the direction of the courthouse or the direction of The Record and Daily News offices at the hours when the papers are about to be issued, and let her note the eager look on the intelligent faces of the crowd of men as they peruse the "Male Help Wanted" column, and then say men as a class are too indolent or incompetent from use of liquor to fill positions of trust. The writer has met men—barbers, schoolteachers and clerical workers—who were forced out of their positions by women, who were or are unscrupulous enough to assert that these same men are indolent, and as a consequence the men are walking the streets. It is quite true that the men who are forced out of their positions endeavor to get into the crafts and are quite a detriment to men who are masters of their trades. They get positions as helpers or handy men and in consequence must work for a mere pittance or less than half what their more skilled brother works for. As a consequence they become proficient in some simple parts of the trade they enter, and the employer, thinking he has a cheap man—dear in the end—discharges the man who has had to spend five or six years before he was able to be classed as a first class general mechanic until a time when the work is of such a nature that he must rehire the mechanic to finish it.

If it were not for the trades unions things of that nature would be far worse and mechanics with families would be compelled to let their wives and daughters work to supply them with the bare necessities of life.

Something New.

The latest novelty in the labor world comes from Newark, N. J. It is customary in most of the cities of the country for large employers to grant vacations of one or two weeks during the summer to certain classes of employees, with full pay. This custom has never extended to mechanics and laborers, however. Recently the proprietor of the Newark Daily Advertiser notified the heads of departments in the establishment that each employee, from the highest to lowest, editor, bookkeeper, compositor, stereotyper, pressman, cub, helper or what not, would be allowed one week's vacation during the present summer, with pay in full. This is worthy of note.

The Title of Czar.

In the second half of the sixteenth century this imperial Russian title was certainly acknowledged by English sovereigns. Sufficient proof of it is contained in Richard Hakluyt's work, "Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, Made by Sea and Overland, to the Remotest and Farthest Distant Quarters of the Earth. London, 1598." There is "The copie of the Duke of Moscouie and Emperour of Russia his letters, sent to King Edward the Sixt, by the hands of Richard Chancellour." It begins thus: "We, great Duke Ivan Vasilivich, by the grace of God great lord and Emperor of all Russia, great Duke of Volodomer, Mosco, and Novograd, King of Kasan, King of Astracan, lord of Plesko, and great Duke of Smolensko," etc. Richard Chancellor also speaks of the Russian "Emperours or Dukes." He says: "This Duke is Lord and Emperour of many countreis, and his power is marveilous great." Sir Hugh Willoughby also calls the Russian monarchs "Emperours." The title of the then ruling czar, he reports, was loudly pronounced at court as "the great Duke of Moscovie and chiefe Emperour of Russia, John Basilivich." Again, John Hasse and others always mention the czar under the appellation of "the Emperour of Russia."—Fortnightly Review.

Seals Strangled by Lobster Pot Hoops.

Seals are to fish and lobsters what hawks are to mice and snakes. Sometimes seals, young ones especially, get into trouble because of their amateur attempts at capturing food.

Gameland tells a story in which the follies of seal youth were paid for in the days of maturity. A. S. Agnes of Pulpit Harbor, Me., found two dead seals about whose necks were lobster pot funnel hoops so tightly fastened that the animals had been choked to death by them. When the seals were small and inexperienced they had come across lobster pots in which were lobsters, and in trying to get at them had got the hoops fast about their necks. At last the necks had grown so large that the seals were strangled.—New York Sun.

California Labor Legislation.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of California has prepared a circular to the labor unions of the state, submitting the provisions of laws which he will ask the legislature to enact at its next session to protect the interests of laboring people. His object in sending out the circular is to get organized labor to indorse the bills he has prepared and to demand their enactment. The bills embrace the following subjects: Eight hours, bond protecting labor on public work, bakeries, re-establishing labor bureau and creating free employment system, regulating employment agents, per diem on public work, bakers' hours, time check system, branding prison made goods, cost of suit upon collection of wages, collusion with employment agents, employment of citizens of the United States on public works, regulating lunch hour, and boiler inspection.

Will Join the A. F. of L.

The recent annual convention of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' International union at Cleveland was the most successful in the history of the organization. One of the important acts of the convention was the elimination of the color line. Another was the decision to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Kansas City will continue to be the headquarters of the union.

Mr. Hanna's Idea.

Mr. Hanna naturally has a good deal of contempt for a nominee without a competent manager.—Detroit News.

It cures from head to foot.

Puritana



To make the cure of any disease complete and permanent, the purifying, correcting and building-up process must begin and end in the Stomach.

92% of all sickness is caused by a wrong Stomach. Puritana makes the Heart right, the Lungs right, the Liver right, the Blood right, the Kidneys right, the Nerves right, the Health right, because it makes the Stomach right.

The Puritana treatment consists of one bottle of Puritana, one bottle of Puritana Pills, and one bottle of Puritana Tablets, all in one package. Price $1. All druggists.

PROUD OF OUR PAST

BUT HOW DOES THE REAL COMPARE WITH THE IDEAL?

Celebrating Independence Day—What It Meant In the Long Ago and How It Is Regarded Today—A Vision at a Fourth of July Picnic.

[Special Correspondence.]

When I was a child, we used to hitch up the team and drive to town to spend the Fourth. Now people in town take the cars, the boats or their bikes and get into the country. It used to be the ambition of every community to make a bigger noise than had ever been made before. Today nearly every one tries to get as far away from the small boy and his large firecracker as possible. Perhaps we have grown case loving as we grow older and the ear splitting, throat rasping, flag waving bursts of patriotism do not come as spontaneously as of yore.

Many good people seem to regret this noisy enthusiasm of old, so much so that strange methods are used to create it anew. It is difficult to tell why, unless it is that people wild with excitement are easily led. A populace ready to yell at the pop of a gun, to break out into undue eruptions of red, white and blue on the slightest occasion, can be readily duped. So the old war spirit is invoked to help along. New military holidays are instituted. Flag day and Decoration day, with all the pomp and parade of war, are added to the noisy Fourth. Bloody battles are commemorated, military ceremonies are observed, schoolboys are drilled and armed like soldiers, old veterans, forgotten when they have their living to make, are brought out to tell their tragic stories again. An exaggeration of reverence is exacted for the flag. It is even a crime in this state to forego the expense of a daily flag over all public buildings and officials intent only on their business have been arrested for being a few minutes late in hoisting their colors.

But to the true patriot, this beating of drums, burning of gunpowder, draping of bunting, mean very little. They come to mean very little to those who indulge in them. The original idea of our existence as a nation is forgotten and independence, freedom, equality, fraternity, are drowned in racket. It is one thing to appropriately commemorate a grand event in the world's progress toward liberty, quite another to go through empty ceremonies and aimless excitements calculated to drive out all really noble thoughts.

However, national holidays cannot come too often to the hurrying, overdriven, breathless people. Anything that stops the wheels, opens the prison-like factory doors, frees the grimy men and pale children even for a day, is a welcome blessing. They take breath, drink in a new fullness of life, and out of all the nonsense they hear they glean a few vigorous, wholesome thoughts to take back to their drudgery and trood over. I like to hear the old Declaration of Independence repeated, and the deeds of men who were willing to die before submitting to slavery remembered. The spirit of those grand old forefathers, nearly crushed out under the systems that developed after their day, may thus, at least, be kept alive. It was a marvelous thing—that protest which a few hardy pioneers made—and its success marked a new era in the world's progress. It is worth recalling—recalling with seriousness and admiration—the principles fought for then are well worth absorbing today. And so, every Fourth I am glad to think that the toilers have ceased their labor for awhile and may leisurely take in the meaning of the words "freedom," "independence," "resistance to tyranny."

I sat this last Fourth under the cool, whispering leaves of a natural grove, on a board laid across two logs for a seat. At my right tables were built, soon to be spread with good things from numerous picnic baskets; toward the left the shadows of the trees deepened and tired men, women and children wandered carelessly away; around me were grouped a number of city workers, resting, yet not inattentive; in front, upon a rude platform, several dignitaries sat and some one was reading the immortal Declaration in a droning voice.

It was an old time scene, and while we listened mechanically odd fancies came and went dreamily. Some great personage made a speech; our country was proved to be the most prosperous, most powerful, most free, most perfect of any that ever existed or ever was likely to exist. There were no faults about it to be mentioned.

Somehow—I could not tell whether they were waking or dreaming thoughts—I became conscious of a procession of tramps slowly passing by me. There were tramps hopeless, sad and hungry, tramps degraded, hard, miserable and equally hopeless, myriads of them, coming, passing on, going—I know not where. Presently the line changed to farmers just from their mortgaged homes, bent and brown with toil, but empty handed. Beyond them I seemed to see vaguely, as in a darkened mirror, miles and miles of vacant land and deserted farms, then great stretches of corn and wheat fields with no home upon them. And far ahead of the line I saw huge elevators and warehouses filled to bursting with food products and wealth of every description. But they were surrounded first by a circle of speculators and stock brokers, these by a ring of courts, law offices and constables; outside them all, long ranks of armed soldiers. They were safe—out of the reach of the hungry procession.

Gradually this vision faded away and a great, black coal mine appeared in its place. I felt a thrill of fear as I gazed upon it and something impressed me with a sense of danger. The faces I saw appearing and disappearing out of the shadows looked to me apprehensive. But there was no cessation of toil; I could hear the sound of pick and hammer while the very supports seemed to tremble under them.

I heard a voice say, "Do the owners know?" And out of the darkness the answer came: "They might know. They do not wish to know—to make all safe is expensive; their profits would be reduced. Their own loved ones are not in danger, as ours are."

Then suddenly I heard a terrific sound. A part of the great black roof fell in and more than a hundred workers were buried in the awful ruins. A deep groan from the bowels of the earth swelled up; then came a cry of anguish so piercing, so heart rending, I sprang up in affright. I found myself half falling across one of the board seats, while a boy near by was bawling with a burned finger and the last of a bunch of firecrackers were still popping spitefully. It was but a passing dream, but how familiar the objects in it seemed! And in this most prosperous and just of all nations! Then I heard the speaker say:

"Our forefathers made a mighty protest against injustice and set us an everlasting example. They left as a precious bequest their love of freedom and their spirit of independence. Let us sacredly preserve them."

And I forgave him all he had said before. LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

Chicago.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Floods in Pennsylvania rivers are subsiding.

A boy was killed by a street car in Lewiston, Me.

Connecticut's new reformatory will cost $500,000.

Sugar bounty claims will probably be paid now without delay.

Major McKinley spoke to a large delegation of glass workers.

Countess Biscaccianti, once a noted American singer, is dead.

Ben T. Cable is sure a third ticket will be nominated by the Democrats.

Tom Butler won the professional event in the New York Herald bicycle races.

Two Gloucester (Mass.) fishermen, supposed to have been drowned, returned home.

Cuban hospitals were raided and sick and wounded slaughtered by Spanish guerillas.

A general strike of Consolidated Traction company's employes in Pittsburg is threatened.

A railway collision has occurred at Delhi, by which 60 persons were killed and injured.

Michael Quigley was fatally wounded by a stray shot from the state rifle range at Hartford.

Patrick F. Miley of Boston shot his wife during a quarrel. Mrs. Miley will probably recover.

John F. Harris, one of the wealthiest citizens of Marblehead, Mass., died in that city of heart failure.

Two burglaries at Rochester, N. H., are reported. Quite a quantity of valuable articles are missing.

Henry T. Brown died suddenly at Little Compton, R. I., aged 77. He was postmaster there for 35 years.

There is excitement in labor circles in Lynn, Mass., over the discharge of 60 men by the Plant Shoe company.

Cholera is decreasing, and there were only 130 new cases and 100 deaths throughout Egypt on Saturday.

Regenia Malone, aged 3½ years, was so severely burned while playing with matches that she died from the effects of the burns.

The question in dispute at Concord, N. H., between the New England granite works and their cutters has been satisfactorily settled.

George B. Loring of Portland, Me., fell dead at Rockland, Me., from heart disease. He was one of the best known business men of Maine.

Henry J. Crooker, a marble dealer, has been missing from Laconia, N. H., since July 15. A sheriff recently placed attachments on his property.

Edward A. Eckert, superintendent of exchanges of the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone company, died at Asbury Park of heart disease.

A steampipe exploded in the National India rubber works at Bristol, R. I. Engineer Blaisdell was terribly scalded, and will probably die. Fireman West was also burned.

Violent storms occurred in the vicinity of Paris, considerable damage having been caused by wind and rain. The lower quarters of the city have been flooded, and several casualties are reported.

Dr. Isador Kohn, a very prominent physician among the Polish residents of Bridgeport, Conn., committed suicide by poisoning. Dr. Kohn was arrested a week ago, charged with criminally assaulting his 14-year-old servant girl.

McLuckie's Admission.

Haverhill, Mass., July 27.—Ex-Burgess McLuckie of Homestead, Pa., addressed the Central Labor union here yesterday in the interest of his crusade against the Carnegie company, against which he is endeavoring to secure an indictment, because of the defective armor plates put on United States vessels. He said he was not actuated by love of country, but was working against Carnegie for the sake of revenge. He incidentally stated that the workingmen of Homestead had 3,800 rifles, and that they were in the hands of men who knew how and were willing to use them if occasion required.

Settlement In Sight.

Cleveland, July 27.—It is believed by the leaders of the strike at the Brown hoisting works that terms of settlement between the men and the company will be agreed upon within a day or two, and that work will be resumed before the end of the week. Propositions have been made which are likely to be accepted, but the locked-out men refuse to give the terms of the settlement.

Vanderbilt at Newport.

Newport, R. I., July 27.—Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived last evening on the yacht Conqueror. He was at once conveyed to The Breakers. It is stated that Mr. Vanderbilt withstood the voyage excellently, and that he is much improved in health.

A Youthful Robber.

Greenfield, Mass., July 27.—John Corliss, aged 16 years, was arrested charged with breaking and entering the stores of Lowell & Fiske, Jacob Rist and Richard O'Hara. He obtained $26. He confesses to entering two of the stores.

Who does your printing? THE SUN job print would do it well and save you money.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue
Telephone Number 424-4

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

DO NOT HEAT YOUR BLOOD
Until it is almost a fever by trying to bake your bread through hot weather, as you will find this poor country; but have
PETER WATSON
call at your home, and for less than it would cost you to bake it yourself, you can get his celebrated cream bread, or pastry. Three delivery teams run to all parts of the city. Retail stores at
52 to 60 Charles Street, and 465 Lawrence Street.

OUR REPAIR WORK
Is not the least part of our business, we keep efficient and well trained workmen, and they pay special attention to repairing of carriages.
THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.
Worthen Street.
Builders and Repairers.

BICYCLES
are
SELLING CHEAP
at
BACHELDER'S
23 Post Office Ave.
Beside New P. O.

LOWELL
RENDERING CO.
Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Tallow, Skins, etc. Dead animals removed.
Factory and Office, So. Lowell
Telephone, 322-3. City Tel., 498-4.

To Men Who Smoke
1000 lbs., a half ton, "Jumbo Smoke," a full 1-4 lb plug, a 10c piece for 5c. This is a genuine bargain sale for advertising.
F. M. BARNEY & CO.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers,
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Summer Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to June 21, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 8.30, 8.45 p. m.

For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, †11.26 p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 8.30, 8.45 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.30, 6.50, 8.20, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 8.30 a. m., 1.05, 6.16 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.20 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.13 p. m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.50, 8.50 a. m.; 12.05, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Salmon Falls, Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.50, 8.50 a.m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 6. 0 8.30, a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones from Rockland), Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.

†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

On and After June 28, 1895, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 6 45, 8 20, *8 50, *9 45, *8 50, *9 00, *9 40, 11 00 a. m.; 1 40, *3 00, 4.25, *5 33 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5 48, 6 33, †6 53, †7 01, §7 18, §*7 27, 7 33, † 50, *7 46, *8 57, 9 03, *9 50 11 03, 11 42 a. m.; 12 16, 1 43, †3 03, *4 03, 4 10, 4 28, 5 22, †5 38, 6 24, 7 47, 8 45 p. m. SUNDAYS, §*7 18, §*7 27, 8 45, *9 10 a. m; 6 25, §5 58 p. m.

For Woburn, 6 30, †7 01, †7 33, 7 45, 11 00 a.m.; 1 40, 4 28, 8 45 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m., §6 25, §5 58 p. m.

*Express. §Northern Depot Only. †Via Bedford.

For Lawrence, 6.30, 10.00 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.

For Salem, and Way Stations, §7.33 a. m.; 1.28, 5.55 p. m.

For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 5.00 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.18 a. m.; 1.00, 5.43, 6.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.18 a. m. and 5.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Greenfield, 2.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.46 9.18, 9.42, 10.09 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.54, 3.43, 5.42, 6.20, 8.13, 8.43 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a.m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.13, 8.43 p.m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.18, 9.42 a. m; 12.09, 1.00 5.42, 8.13 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.46, 9.42 a. m; 1.00 p. m. 3.43 p. m., Saturday only till August 29th inclusive.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.42 a.m; 1.00, 8.43 p. m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.42 a. m.; 12.09, 8.13 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—8.42 a. m.; 8.43 p. m.

Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.54 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday, 8.43 p.m., except Saturday.

‡Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—4:33; sets, 7:09.
Length of day—14h. 36m.
Moon rises—a:35 p. m.
High water—12:15 a. m.; 1:15 p. m.
Forecast for New England: Threatening weather, but probably without rain; warmer; southwesterly winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

T. C. Lee, fire insurance, Donovan bl'd.

Mary Lawrence has been granted a widow's pension.

Vacationists will find much to interest them in Arthur Cummiskey's advertisement today.

Agent Drury has condemned one of the horses at the ambulance stable. It will be taken to the city farm.

L. F. Kittredge & Son of this city will do the stone work on the new Granite street bridge in Manchester.

Just try Rourke & Sullivan with your next order for coal. Send postal or telephone, 934 Gorham street.

The Loyal Temperance Legion of the First Primitive Methodist church gave a fine concert in the church last evening.

Three hundred persons took in the excursion to Nantasket, Saturday. It was conducted by the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows.

The second driven well sunk at Lakeview is yielding some good water. It will be used for cooking and drinking purposes.

There are many grades of coal and you want the best. W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, will give you the benefit of his experience if you order your winter supply of him.

Weekly Mortality.

The death rate in Lowell last week was 34, against 27.2 and 32 for the previous two weeks.

There were 55 deaths, 32 of which were of children under five years of age.

The infectious diseases reported were: typhoid fever 2, scarlet fever 1, measles 17.

Foresters' Gala Day.

At a meeting of the Foresters' gala day committee, yesterday afternoon, it was voted to engage several bands for the parade on that day.

Chief Marshal O'Hearn will give a suit of clothes to the chief ranger turning out the largest proportion of its membership and a silk hat to the chief ranger of the court making the next best showing.

A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Thomas Mahon.

LOWELL MAN IN TROUBLE.

Held in $2500 for Shooting Charles McElroy.

Joseph Monahan of this city was held in $2500 Saturday in Providence for shooting Charles McElroy and for assaults upon Charles Pople and Wm. Mathewson in Olneyville about three weeks ago. Monahan ran amuck while temporarily insane. His trial will be in October.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Lakeview Theatre.

The management of the Lakeview theatre is to be congratulated in securing so fine a company as the Weston-Remor Co. It is very seldom indeed that the public has the pleasure of witnessing so talented an organization.

Every member of the company is an artist and the plays presented are fitted to suit the public taste.

Commencing this evening for the entire week "The Arabian Nights" will be presented with the full acting force special scenery, elaborate stage settings, and specialties by Miss Eva Leslie. Mr. Will West and Georgie Laurence will be introduced. Miss Grace Mae Lamkin (late leading lady with "Burnah") has been specially engaged for the Arabian Nights. Theatre parties are becoming the fad and large audiences are assured during this sterling company's engagement.

THE CAVALRY WON.

Troop F, Defeated Company C in Saturday's Shooting Match.

Troop F, cavalry, with an allowance of two points a man on account of using carbines, defeated the marksmen of Co. C, 6th regiment, Saturday afternoon at the Chelmsford range.

Following were the total scores of each marksman:

Troop F, cavalry—Sergt. Scribner 41, Sergt. J. Keyes 41, Trooper Parkhurst 40, Capt. Shaw 40, Trooper Cavil 40, Lieut. Howard 39, Trooper Fisher 39, Corp Sweetser 39, Sergt. Piggett 38, Corp. Shaw 37. Total 394, allowance two to each man, 20. Total 414.

Co. C, 6th regiment—Corp. Gannon 43 Private Worthen 42, Private Hahn 41, Private Rodgers 41, Private Crosby 40, Sergt. Colby 39, Private Burns 39, Private Haynes 39, Sergt. Peters 38, Private Wendon 38. Total 400.

POLICE NOTES.

There were all kinds of drunks arrested Saturday night.

A man while passing through Charles street, Saturday night with half a dozen bottles of beer, was held up and robbed of his ale by three men, and the poor man had to take chances by drinking microbic water yesterday.

Almon Richardson of the Dracut police department, while arresting a drunk Saturday night, was struck in the mouth by the drunk, receiving a bad cut which Dr. Ricker sewed up.

Catharine White of Fox's yard was badly injured Saturday night by a vessel thrown upon her head from an upper window.

Pole Bitten.

A dog that would bite a pole is either very savage or very hungry, yet such a case is reported. On Saturday George Papelino a young Pole living in the rear of 10 William street while climbing fences and going through back yards to get into the Fair grounds, got into a yard with a big mastiff and had a small chunk of his anatomy removed by the canine. The ambulance took him home. His injuries are not serious.

A drunken man entered the law office of John A. McEvoy on Central street, and after smashing glass, opening drawers and reading a few chapters from Choate retired without taking anything more valuable than the knowledge he acquired.

Prices Reduced.

Reduced prices to close season's stock at Lewis Alexander's, tailor, 65 Central street.

Free Silver

May mean a great deal to some people, but it is a small thing compared to the large amount of free presents we give to purchasers of our high grade teas and coffees. DICKSON BROS., 68 Merrimack street.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

VERY HEAVY RAIN

Prevented Show for Which Plans Were Made.

GRAND PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

London Indicating England's Great Love of Peace.

London, July 27.—Great preparations had been made for the demonstration in favor of international peace in Hyde Park yesterday, under the auspices of the organization committee of the International Socialist and Trade Union congress.

The demonstration committee had been at work on the arrangement since as long ago as March, and had made elaborate arrangements with the commissioner of works and the police, but what they could not arrange for was the weather, which proved against them yesterday, and the downpour of rain practically made a fiasco of the demonstration.

Processions were formed in all parts of London of the socialists and members of trades unions and their sympathizers, and marched to Hyde Park, the people's forum of London. When they arrived there, rain was steadily falling, and it gradually increased almost to a deluge, driving away nearly all the multitude that it was hoped would be there to listen to the speakers. Twelve platforms had been erected for the speakers by the Carmen's union and a chairman for each had been chosen by the demonstration committee. It was intended to have addresses from each platform in French and German, as well as in English, by the continental delegates to the congress. The speeches that were made in other languages than English were translated from the platforms.

Very brief speeches were made from these platforms by Tom Mann, the socialist ex-member of parliament; Ben Tillett; Bernard Shaw, the well-known writer on socialist topics; Edward Aveling of the Gas Workers and General Laborers' union; F. W. Wilson; Herren Bebel and Liebknecht, Socialist members of the German reichstag; Dr. Victor Adler, the Austrian socialist; M. Millerand; La Fargue; Jules Guesde and Jean Juares, Socialist members of the French chamber of deputies, and others. The speakers declared that the masses of the people did not desire war, which, they said, was only provoked by the rulers and capitalists. The names of Emperor William, Dr. Jameson and Cecil Rhodes, when they were mentioned by the speakers, were hissed by the few auditors.

Simultaneously, resolutions were declared carried at the 12 platforms in favor of international arbitration, of the eight-hour law, of universal suffrage and of other measures advocated by the socialists, and denouncing "the greed of the ruling privileged classes, who provoke war in order to control the markets of the world in their own interests."

It was further declared that in order to ensure peace, the abolition of the capitalist and the landlord system is necessary.

Cretan Rebellion Extending.

Constantinople, July 27.—The porte has decided to maintain a defensive attitude in Crete, leaving to the powers the task of inducing the insurgent Cretans to accept the concessions already promised them by the Turkish government. According to news received from Canea, two vessels have landed arms and ammunition at Candia, near the center of the north coast, for the insurgents, showing that the rebellion is extending toward the eastern portion of the island, which has hitherto remained tranquil.

Further Massacres of Armenians.

London, July 27.—London papers publish details of the massacre, in the vicinity of Van on June 15, of thousands of Armenians. It is stated that over 40 villages were destroyed, and that every male person more than 8 years of age has been killed. On account of this last massacre of the Armenians, societies interested in relief work in Asia Minor have appealed once more to the public for additional funds.

Case of Extreme Emergency.

Madrid, July 27.—It is stated that the government has paid the enormous price of £700,000 each for the two war vessels recently bought at Genoa, while a contract has just been given for two torpedo boat destroyers at £60,000 ($300,000), which was dearer than the tender of a first class English firm, on the ground that quicker delivery would be secured. Nothing short of a panic can explain such extravagance.

Weather Against Them.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The drought in some of the provinces of Russia, and excessive rains in others, have destroyed all hopes of a good harvest, and it will nowhere be above the average.

Thinks Turks Will Yet Suffer.

Boston, July 27.—Hagop Bogigian, an Armenian merchant of this city, reached home yesterday from Europe. In an interview, he said that it would be all his life was worth to have appeared in Constantinople, his intended destination. He expressed his belief that a revolution by Turks against their government is imminent in Turkey, and that the sentiment in England is for making the sultan atone for his oppression of the Armenians, even accepting the alternative of war.

Pests In Vermont.

Rutland, Vt., July 27.—C. H. Perkins, entomologist at the Vermont Agricultural Experiment station at Burlington, has issued a bulletin stating that he has received reports from various parts of the state to the effect that the army worm is flourishing in many parts of western Vermont. When the insect was first noticed, a few weeks ago, the farmers did not consider the pest as dangerous, but now in many sections whole meadows and fields of grain are being destroyed in a day.

Spectre of Nihilism.

Berlin, July 27.—The dates of the czar's proposed visits to the principal continental capitals, if, indeed, they have been fixed, are being kept very dark. Recent announcements have been made that his trip is becoming more uncertain daily, and nihilism seems to be the spectre which is standing in his majesty's way. All that is now known of his intention is that it is his purpose to visit Vienna, Berlin and probably Paris, but when the visits will take place it is impossible to say.

RESUME WORK.

Ten Thousand Men Return to the Iron Mills.

Pittsburg, July 27.—Today occurred the beginning of a resumption of iron mills, setting at least 10,000 idle men to work. The success of the Amalgamated association in making the wage settlements in effect means, too, that the men employed in non-union mills will get an advance in their wages, and that their employers will sign agreements to pay them the union prices. This comes as near a recognition of the union as the men are contending for at the present time. The conference was with the Ohio association, but plants in several other states will be started under the agreement. Ten thousand men are interested in the settlement of the wage scale.

TWENTY THOUSAND OUT.

Striking Tailors Say That It Will Be a Fight to the Finish.

New York, July 27.—An all day meeting was held by the striking tailors in this city yesterday. The substance of the remarks made by the various speakers was that since a strike had been deemed necessary and advisable, no compromise should be made; the strikers must stand firm and accept nothing but victory. The fact that the contractors, who had, in the past, combated the tailors, have now joined issues with them is taken as an omen of success for the tailors in their conflict for the entire abolition of the sweat-shop system, the increase of the weekly scale of wages and for a fixed weekly toil standard not to exceed 50 hours. It is estimated that fully 20,000 hands are idle now, on account of the strike in New York city, Brooklyn, Brownsville and Williamsburg. The leaders of the tailors say that the strike is bound to come every year, unless there is some radical change, and they propose to inaugurate that change before the present strike is settled.

In Memoriam.

Sandwich, Mass., July 27.—The life and character of the late ex-Governor William E. Russell was honored in the memorial meeting held here yesterday. That which was noble in his life was eulogized by Charles S. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury, and an immense audience listened to his eloquent words. The Casino, where the memorial service was held, interiorly, had been garbed in sombre drapings, while, as a background to the speaker's platform was an American flag and an ivy wreath, which encircled a likeness of the dead governor. Among those seated with the speaker of the occasion were the selectmen of Bourne and Sandwich, and visitors from Boston and other cities.

Cash and Friend Gone.

Biddeford, Me., July 27.—James Wells notified the police yesterday that he was robbed of cash, checks and valuables aggregating $1100. He claims that he and Joseph Cobb of Windham were drinking together, and he fell asleep. When he awoke, his valuables and Cobb were missing.

Old Landmark Gone.

Auburn, Me., July 27.—The Maine hotel was destroyed by fire last night. It was one of the oldest houses in this part of the state, and had been occupied as a hotel for nearly a century. The buildings were valued at from $12,000 to $15,000. Contents valued at $4500.

Vice-President Shocked.

Bowling Green, Ky., July 27.—A bolt of lightning struck wires running into Potter college. Among those that felt the shock were Vice President Stevenson and family. Although no serious injury was done, all realized the fact that a very narrow escape had been made.

In Navigation's Path.

Providence, July 27.—Captain Williamson of the steamer Connecticut, now laid up for repairs at Stonington, reports that while running the Rhode Island from New York to Providence Friday night he passed a wreck a few miles west of Watch Hill. The wreck was either a schooner or a barge, and was bottom up. It lies directly in the track of steamers plying between New York and Providence or New York and Fall River. Captain Williamson stated that if it had not been for the moonlight, the Rhode Island would certainly have run into the wreck; as it was, the steamer passed within a few feet of the overturned vessel.

Carried Off by Strangers.

Fall River, Mass., July 27.—A strange case of kidnapping was reported to the police yesterday by James M. Manchester, a farmer at Tiverton, R. I. He says his 5-year-old boy, John Philip, was playing in the road, when three men drove alone in an open wagon. The boy's mother was running after him, and when the men saw her they picked the little fellow up and drove rapidly toward the city with him. His father gave chase to them, but lost all trace of them at Stafford road. A car conductor says he saw men, answering the description given, driving toward Flint Village, but the police cannot locate them here.

Killed His Father-In-Law.

Chicago, July 27.—Daniel Shroyer, a well known resident of Park Ridge, was shot and killed yesterday by his son-in-law, George K. Pottinger, a prominent Chicago real estate dealer, who mistook him for a burglar. Mr. Shroyer had been Pottinger's guest. Mr. Pottinger was aroused about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and took his revolver and started to investigate. He was about to enter the kitchen, when he saw the form of a man approaching, and he fired one shot. The bullet struck Mr. Shroyer in the groin, and he died in an hour. Mr. Pottinger is almost distracted, and his wife is prostrated.

Big Concern Stops Work.

Hollister, Mass., July 27.—The harness factory of Hughes & Co., here, has been attached by the New York Counter company of New York for $45,000, and a shutdown of the factory, throwing 100 hands out of work, has resulted. The firm states that unless some agreement is reached, it will go into voluntary insolvency. They are rated as doing a $200,000 business last year.

Narrowly Escaped Death.

Lynn, Mass., July 27.—The catboat Georgie, owned by Samuel Holden of the Lynn Yacht club, capsized off Sandy Point, Lynn harbor, yesterday afternoon. Six men, who were on board at the time, were thrown into the water. They clung to the bottom of the boat for 25 minutes, until released by Captain Allen of the steamer Canasatota.

It's a Good Idea
to have your table fare wholesome and delicious as well as economical;—in other words, to use
COTTOLENE
Sold everywhere

Pillosophy.
Of making many pills there is no end. Every pill-maker says: "Try my pill," as if he were offering you bon bons! The wise man finds a good pill and sticks to it. Also, the wise man who has once tried them never forsakes
..Ayer's Cathartic Pills..

WINSLOW SAYS NO

To His Proposed Nomination For Governor.

HE FAVORS THE GOLD MONETARY STANDARD

And Gives Reasons for His Withdrawal.

Portland, Me., July 27.—Hon. E. B. Winslow, Democratic candidate for governor, made public two letters last night. One was signed by Charles F. Johnson, S. C. Gordon and John W. Deering, and notified him of his nomination as governor by the Democratic state convention. In this letter, the loyal support of the Democracy of Maine was pledged to Mr. Winslow. To this letter of notification, Mr. Winslow replied as follows:

Portland, Me., July 23.

To Hon. Charles F. Johnson, Hon. S. C. Gordon, Hon. John W. Deering:

Gentlemen—Your letter of June 24, informing me of the action of the Democratic state convention held in Portland on June 17, which made me the unanimous choice of the convention as candidate for governor, to be voted for at the approaching election, was duly received, and in reply would say, while I deeply feel the honor conferred upon me, and am profoundly grateful to the Democrats of Maine for the confidence they placed in me in placing me in nomination as their standard bearer, I deferred answering this letter until after the national convention held at Chicago, July 11. I regret very much the complications which have arisen and which will make it impossible for me to see my way clear to accept this nomination so kindly extended to me.

The platform adopted by the state convention, which has declared for a single gold standard, is plain, and it was upon that platform that I was nominated, and I could not, even had I so desired, accept this nomination under any other circumstances than to stand firmly upon the platform made by the Democratic party of Maine. The Democratic national convention adopted a platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and there was a strong pressure brought to bear to have me announce myself in favor of the national convention, which I did not consider was right to do in accepting the nomination as it was tendered to me by the state convention. There have been many expressions on the part of the Democrats of Maine in regard to my duty, but it has been plain to me at all times that there was but one thing for me to do, and that was to stand firmly by the Maine platform.

Since the Democratic national convention it has been thought advisable to hold some meetings of conference with the members of the state committee and the leading members of the Democratic party, that full and free expressions might be obtained, and it was plainly shown that a wide difference of opinion existed, and many of the Democrats of Maine thought it my duty to come forward and endorse the Democratic national platform. I have given no expressions up to the present time as to what I should do, but have given the matter a great deal of thought and study and see but one thing for me to do, and stand, as I wish to, with the people of Maine, and that is to decline the nomination so kindly tendered me, and I assure you that no one regrets this more than I do.

I wish to return my thanks for the many warm congratulations from my friends throughout the state, and had harmony existed in the party it would have been a great pleasure to me to accept the nomination. It is very evident from the free expressions of opinion that if I wish to secure the vote of the Democratic party I shall be obliged to harmonize with both gold and silver platforms, and that I cannot do under any circumstances. There is but one thing for me to do, and that is to thank you, and through you the Democrats of Maine, for the high honor conferred upon me, and most respectfully decline the nomination. Yours very truly,

Edward B. Winslow.

Not Acceptable to Austria.

Washington, July 27.—No answer has as yet been received by the state department from Edward P. Thammond, United States consul at Buda-Pesth, who has been asked to resign. State department officials decline to discuss the statements that charges have been filed against the consul, but merely say that his resignation has been asked for because he "was not acceptable to the Austrian government." Friends have intervened in Mr. Hammond's behalf, but the department recognizes the right of foreign governments to insist on the withdrawal of officials who may be obnoxious to them.

Worst Not Yet Known.

Denver, July 27.—The terrible effects of the cloudburst in Clear Creek canyon, above Golden, last Friday, are still coming to light. Last night four more bodies were found among debris several miles below Golden. There is also a report of eight men, employed in a Denver brewery, who passed through Golden a few hours before the storm, en route to Idaho Springs, for an outing. They have not since been heard from. Colonel H. C. Merriam, commandant of the United States troops at Fort Logan, has detailed 100 of his men to assist in searching the wreckage for bodies.

Ohio River on a Rampage.

Cincinnati, July 27.—Reports from West Virgina, Kentucky and Ohio show that all the tributaries of the Ohio river are overflowing. The damage to railroads and other property is very great. The danger of a continuous rise of the Ohio is believed to be passed, as the floods along the tributaries are reported to have reached their height.

Not Likely to Do It Again.

West Point, N. Y., July 27.—For the offense of hazing a "plebe," the court-martial which tried Cadet Rand a few days ago has imposed the severe punishment of confinement to his quarters for a year and loss of all privileges during that time. The cadets strongly disapprove of the sentence.

A WELCOME HOME

The Firemen and People Receive Chief Hosmer

ON HIS RETURN FROM EUROPEAN TRIP.

A Popular Ovation to a Popular Chief.

"Home, again from a foreign shore."

The notes of welcome swelled from the brass instruments in the Lowell Military band as Chief Hosmer neared his own hearth Saturday night, after an absence of nearly two months.

It was a welcome worthy of a chief that he received from his subordinates in the fire department.

Chief Hosmer came up from Boston on the 7.30 train and the last lap of his journey from Europe to his own Spindle city was made in 40 minutes. The scene on his arrival at the Northern depot was one that will remain with him as long as life itself.

The men of the department, the Veteran firemen, Alderman Tryder and Councilman Hallett of the committee on fire department and thousands of people were gathered there to receive him. It was an ovation to the head of the fire fighters. To one of Heelon's coaches they escorted him. It was drawn by four white horses and with the chief rode Alderman Tryder and Capt. J. G. Peabody of the "Vots."

Every fireman carried a stick of red fire and the procession, which was led by the Lowell Military band, moved down Thorndike to Dutton, to Merrimack, to Central, to Middlesex, to School, to Westford, and then to the chief's house. The sidewalks along the line of march were black with people.

On Central street, men, women and children crowded into the street.

It was like a triumphal procession. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and Chief Hosmer was compelled to keep his head uncovered along the entire route. The streets were ablaze with red fire. Now and then some enthusiastic friend would shout a welcome to the chief and the cheering would break out anew. So large was the crowd at the old post office square and Tower's corner, that Acting Chief Norton, who marched at the head of the line, would have much difficulty making a way had it not been for the assistance of the police.

The engine house on Branch street was covered with Japanese lanterns, and was brilliantly illuminated. A portrait of the chief hung over the entrance. It was decorated with the national colors and over it were the words "Welcome Home to Our Chief."

Similar decorations were on the Westford street house. Japanese lanterns were strung from the cupola to the ground, and extended out over the sidewalk.

Fireworks were set off, and red fire was burned.

But the climax was reached at the Chief's own home. The crowd blockaded Westford street for 150 feet each side of the residence. Over the end of the lawn was an iron framework, filled in with the words "Chief, Welcome to Our Home."

The house and grounds were strung with Japanese lanterns, and the interior of the residence was aglow with lights. In the rear there was a display of fireworks. On the piazza and lawn were gathered friends of the chief.

When Chief Hosmer alighted from his carriage there was a mighty cheer. To those gathered at the home he waved his hat.

Then he shook hands with every fireman and veteran; they wanted him to make a speech, but he could not—he was overcome with joy. The band played, "The Girl I left Behind Me," the crowd caught on and cheered, and the Chief laughed.

Acting Chief Norton, in behalf of the department, welcomed him home and then the people pressed forward to shake his hand.

The big reception planned by Acting Chief Norton and the committee on fire department was a great surprise to Mr. Hosmer.

CITY COUNCIL MUST ACT.

Board of Health Notifies Hospital Not to Receive Contagious Diseases.

It is made compulsory on cities having a population of 20,000 and over to have a hospital for contagious cases. The attention of the city council has been called to the matter by the board of health, but no attention was paid to it.

Now the board of health has notified one of the hospitals not to receive contagious cases, and some action will have to be taken by the city authorities.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

Mentioned as a Candidate For Lieutenant Governor.

Lowell will have a candidate for lieutenant governor at the democratic state convention in Joseph L. Chalifoux. In previous democratic conventions Mr. Chalifoux was mentioned for several places on the ticket, but always declined. Mr. Chalifoux has been one of the successful business men of the city and a former president of the Board of Trade.—Boston Globe.

WAS HELD UP

By Two Drunken Men Near Lakeview.

Two men held up John Flemings, son of Alderman Flemings, on the road between Willow Dale and Lakeview Friday night, and demanded money. The men were intoxicated and Mr. Flemings had no trouble in eluding them.

Soldier Boys at Home.

Company M, after a week's thorough enjoyment of camp life, pulled up stakes and deserted South Framingham Saturday afternoon.

The boys are tanned, but very healthy for their outing. Capt. A. T. Mitten was in command, with Lieuts. Gillow and McNulty assisting.

Much in Little
Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Pills

SATURDAY'S BALL GAMES.

T. R. and T's Beat South Ends in a Hot Game—Florence Wins.

There was another small riot at the T. R. and T.-South End game at North Billerica, Saturday, and as a result, Manager Kane challenges the T. R. and T.'s to play with the same teams on neutral grounds for $50 a side. There were all kinds of noises and kicks during which the T. R. and T.'s played steadier than their opponents, winning out by a score of 21 to 17. The score:

T. R. & T's.

	A.B.	R.	B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Mahoney, ss	6	2	1	0	1	0	3
Barrett, 3	5	3	1	1	0	1	2
Vaughan, l	6	4	3	0	0	3	0
Costello, m	6	2	1	0	1	0	0
Maxwell, 2	6	2	1	1	4	1	1
Morris, 1	6	1	1	1	7	0	0
McCullom, c	6	2	2	0	4	1	1
Hannon r	5	2	1	2	2	0	1
McCarthy, p	5	3	3	3	3	3	0
Totals	51	21	14	14	27	9	8

SOUTH ENDS.

Shanley, m	6	1	1	1	1	0	0
Quigley, c,p	6	2	2	2	4	1	0
Whalen, ss	5	2	1	1	0	2	1
Ledwidge, 3	6	0	1	1	2	2	1
Hoyle, l	5	3	1	1	10	0	0
McVey, 1	5	2	1	1	2	1	2
Ball, 2b	6	2	1	1	1	5	1
Moore, p,r	6	3	2	3	2	2	0
Davis, c	5	2	0	2	2	0	0
Totals	51	18	10	10	24	13	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
T. R. and T's	0	0	3	3	1	7	0	7	0—21
South Ends	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	1—16

Summary—Earned runs, South Ends, 9; T. R. & T's, 13; two base hits, Barrett 1, Shanley 1; stolen bases, T. R. & T's 12, South Ends 10; bases on balls, by Moore 8, by Quigley 1, by McCarthy 2; hit by pitched ball, Quigley; struck out, by McCarthy 7, by Moore 4; time, 3.30; umpire, Corrigan; attendance 150.

Florence 11, Y. M. C. I. 4.

The Florence club made another strike towards the top by defeating the Y. M. C. Is. in an interesting game at Mountain Rock, the score being 11 to 4.

Games Saturday and Standing of Clubs.

At Pittsburg—New York, 10; Pittsburg, 7.

At Cleveland—Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 9.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 2.

At Chicago—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 6.

At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Washington, 6.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 10; Boston, 5.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 7; Fall River, 3.

At Brockton—Brockton, 2; Pawtucket, 1.

At Bangor—Bangor, 6; Augusta, 1.

	Won	Lost	Pc't won
Cincinnati	59	26	.694
Cleveland	54	27	.667
Baltimore	52	26	.667
Chicago	49	38	.563
Pittsburg	44	36	.550
Boston	42	37	.532
Brooklyn	37	44	.457
Philadelphia	36	44	.450
Washington	33	43	.434
New York	31	47	.405
St. Louis	24	57	.296
Louisville	20	57	.260

	Won	Lost	Pc't won
Fall River	46	23	.667
Brockton	41	28	.594
Bangor	39	30	.565
New Bedford	36	30	.643
Pawtucket	33	36	.478
Portland	27	41	.397
Augusta	26	43	.377
Lewiston	26	43	.377

LESS THAN AN OUNCE
Of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets May Prove Preventive of a Pound of Physic.
It requires only a few grains of the wonderful constituents in fresh Kola nuts—caffein, theobromine, kolanin—to properly and speedily stimulate and invigorate nerves, brain, blood and muscles, to regulate and strengthen the functions of heart, liver, stomach and kidneys. In Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets, the most active medical agents of Kola, extracted from fresh, undried nuts (this is guaranteed), are preserved by a sugar coating and the remedy is presented in the most convenient and lasting form known to modern pharmacy. If you are overworked or unduly fatigued, if especial exertion is required, if you ride the bicycle, or practice athletics in any form, if you are sleepless, neuralgic, dyspeptic, rheumatic, or melancholy, if you are about to take a journey by land or sea, if you have indulged to freely in alcoholic stimulants, if you lack vigor and your nervous system is not at proper pitch—take not less than two, nor more than three of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets daily, for two or three days and be surprised as well as gratified at the results. Physicians prescribe these tablets because they know their genuineness; patients by the hundreds testify as to the benefits derived, and all agree that there are absolutely no evil or secondary effects. The proprietors absolutely guarantee infallible results from one box of tablets. Positively no opium, morphia, or other narcotics used.
$1.00 per package (one month's treatment); see Dr. Charcot's name on package. All druggists or sent direct. Kola booklet free. George C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, wholesale agents.

FREEZERS
The new White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer is the best made. We have all the sizes at prices lower than any other house in New England.
HAMMOCKS
Every style and quality, prices from 50 cents upwards. Chinese and Mexican, woven and canvas, with or without pillows, valance and stretchers. Hammock Hooks and Ropes. For sale by
BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 Central Street.

$150 will buy a first class DINING AND ICE CREAM SALOON AT SANBORN & DONOVAN'S
ROOM 1, SWAN BUILDING, CENTRAL ST.
Bad Debts Collected. Auctioneering and Appraising.

G. C. TAYLOR & CO.
Successors to Cook, Taylor & Co., 98-100 Merrimack St.
SPECIAL
Markdown AND
Clearance Sale
Before stock-taking we have marked down our entire stock of
Dry and Fancy Goods
Our entire stock sold at less than 50c. on the $1.
Read a Few of Our Prices.
50 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, only 25c., down from 75c and $1.00.
50 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, warranted 10c. a pair, were 20c., all sizes.
Ladies' Separate Skirts. The best assortment in America. Lowest bottom prices. A good skirt for $1.92, worth $4.
Black Silk Crepons, 15 pieces of the best goods at about fifty cents on the dollar.
10 pieces black Henrietta, 48 inches wide, 47c. silk finished, worth $1.
25 pairs fine Irish Point Lace Curtains, $2.98, sold everywhere for $5.00.
10 pieces black Satin Rhadame, 59c, worth 92c., for this sale only.
Ladies' Wrappers and Muslin Suits almost given away.

O'Donnell & Gilbride's
Another Money-Saving Sale
In our Basement Dept. this Week. A Carload of Genuine
STEEL ENAMEL WARE
To be offered at the lowest prices ever quoted, together with hundreds of other bargains.
SIX-QUART SAUCEPANS
LARGE SIZE GREY ENAMELED PRESERVE KETTLES
Have always sold for 65c. During this week will be sacrificed at
29 Cents Each
Made from block tin, 11 inches across top, sold everywhere 18 cents each. For this sale,
10 Cents EACH.
SUPERIOR WRINGERS
With pure White Rolls. Price for this sale,
$1.89 each
Former price, $2.50, warranted for 5 years.
Genuine Grey Enameled Tea Pots
Two-quart size, for this sale,
33 Cents EACH.
Never before sold less than 75 cents.
7-inch pit bottom Grey Enameled KETTLES
Like cut, never sold less than $1.25 Price for this sale,
69c. Each.
Genuine Granite and Agate 2-Quart Farini Boilers marked down to
69c. Each.
20 dozen Grey Enameled Wash Bowls 13 cents each.
50 dozen No. 7 Grey Enameled Fry Pans 19 cents each.
50 dozen Genuine Grey Enameled Long Handled Dippers, 18 cents each.
75 dozen Pudding Pans, medium sizes, always sold 25 cents, for this week the price will be 12 1-2 cents.
50 dozen Grey Enameled Cups, always sold 25 cents, for this sale, 10 cents each.
A FEW LOTS TO CLOSE OUT
200 Screens marked down from 25 cents to 10 cents each.
4 dozen Ice Cream Freezers down to $1.00 each.
One lot of Wood Baskets, marked down from $1.00 to 15 cents each.
O'Donnell & Gilbride